The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kangaroo, the Karnak, and the Ariel.

INTERESTING DETAILS AND INCIDENTS.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION IN INDIA.

Speech of the Queen of Spain to the Cortes.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Liverpool Dec. 4, arrived at this port on Saturday.

The steamships *Ariel* and *Kangaroo*, the former from Southampton Nov. 30, and the latter from Liverpool Dec. 8, arrived yesterday.

The intelligence by these arrivals has been anticipated to Dec. 4 by the arrival of the *Arabia*, at Boston, and briefly to the 8th by the *Pacific*, at St. Johns.

We append such particulars as are of sufficient interest:

A comprehensive statement of the Irish potato-crop of 1858 shows, as a whole, that it has been one of the finest raised in Ireland since 1840.

A project was on foot for introducing a local telegraphic system in London, upon a most comprehensive scale. Messages are proposed to be delivered within a radius of four miles of Charing-cross at a uniform charge of 4d. for ten words, and in the course of a few minutes.

The warlike rumors in Paris had given rise to the following paragraph in the *Moniteur*:

"A discussion, kept up by certain Paris journals, with a persistence that is to be regretted, seems to have occasioned a disquietude, which our relations with foreign powers in no wise justify. The Government of the Emperor believes it to be its duty to warn public opinion against the effects of a discussion which would be of a nature to change our relations with a power that is the ally of France."

The recent attacks upon Austria are alluded to in this paragraph.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated on the 3d, says: "There are continued rumors of a warlike tendency, which have not been checked, but rather the contrary, by the evasive articles in the semi-official Press; the publication of letters from Turin in an evening paper, said to be written by a confidential friend of M. de Cavour, and which are not over reassuring; the reproduction in the *Patrie* of certain suspicious articles in the Italian Press; the report of a communication addressed to the District Generals in the departments asking for information on the state of their military equipments, arms, ammunition, &c.; and, lastly, the rumor of an approaching journey of a confidential friend of the Emperor to Italy. These things—true, unfounded, or exaggerated—occasion disquietude in the public mind, which the affair of M. de Montalembert is not calculated to diminish."

There are very persistent rumors of ministerial changes in quarters likely to have an inkling of forthcoming events. It is said that M. de Royer, the Minister of Justice, retires, and will be replaced by M. Delangle; M. de Persigny will be Minister of the Interior, and M. Pietri, the former Prefect of Police, will be created Minister of Police, with very extended powers.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says, speaking of the recent installation of the Archbishop of Paris as head of the Imperial Chapter of St. Denis: "The Cardinal-Archbishop was received at the cathedral door as Archbishop of Paris, with the usual ceremonies; but as soon as he entered the building his stole was taken off, and he afterwards knelt down before Monseignor Sacconi, the Pope's nuncio, and received the stole back again from his hands. I hear in very many quarters that the clergy of Paris is not very well pleased at the above incident in the ceremony. The Archbishop, being a Cardinal, is of a higher rank than the Pope's nuncio, who is only an archbishop *in partibus*, and ought not, therefore, according to hierarchical rules, to have accepted investiture of the stole from other hands than those of another cardinal, deputed *ad hoc* by His Holiness. But the leaders of the ultramontane party were delighted to see the first archbishop of France, and a cardinal, on his knees before a simple nuncio, who, according to the concordat, and to established usage in France, is only a political ambassador without hierarchical rank. This event, trivial as it may appear to be, is in the eyes of the clergy highly significant of the present moment."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* learns that Government had decided on allowing the appeal in the case of M. de Montalembert to come before the Superior Court.

The Emperor and Court had retired to Paris from Compiègne.

A mixed Commission had been appointed by the Ministers of Marine and Public Works to report on the question of Harbors of Refuge.

Following the example of Havre, the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, being moved by the situation of French commerce with Mexico, has applied to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, requesting the intervention of the French Government in the matter. Documents, attesting the exactions to which French merchants have been subjected, have been transmitted to their Excellencies.

Violent shocks of earthquake were experienced at Bayonne on the 30th of November, but no serious damage was sustained.

The Paris flour market had shown a tendency to rise, but subsequently became dull and lower. Wheat had likewise declined 50c. per sack. There had been a sensible fall in the price of Oils in the Paris market.

At Lyons, the speculators who bought up a large portion of the silk crop of last year, expecting to rule the market, had been forced by the abundant supply furnished by the present year to sell at a great loss. Manufacturers had difficulty in finding a sufficient number of hands.

The wine market of Bercy was active and firm.

The French Minister of Marine had received dispatches announcing the conclusion of a French treaty with Japan similar to the English one. The Dutch are also said to have concluded another treaty, securing further concessions, including the permission for Dutch women to reside in the empire.

The Bourse improved on the 7th, the 3 per cents. having opened at 72.75, and closed at 73.15.

The Queen of Spain's speech on opening the Cortes was a comparatively lengthy one. She acknowledges the enthusiasm with which she was greeted in her late Provincial tour, and announces that relations with friendly Powers are most cordial and sincere. In regard to Mexico she said:

"I have adopted all the means compatible with the national dignity to prevent peace being disturbed between two countries bound by fraternal ties; but if, contrary to my wishes and hopes, an immediate result is not obtained by pacific negotiations, I will employ the resources already prepared in support of my demands, with a vigor and energy equal to the moderation and temperance in the long period of the differences existing with the Government of Mexico.

Some ships of the squadron, assembled at the Havanna, are stationed in the river of Tampico, and also in the waters of the Island of Sacrificios, with the object of protecting the interests and the lives of my subjects."

Reference is made to the difficulties with Morocco, in regard to the Riff pirates, and a hope expressed that the Emperor will prevent any necessity for recourse to force in future. The Cochin China expedition is also alluded to. The remainder of the speech is confined to local topics, including a promise of a new Press law, and an assurance that there will be no new imposts, the revenue being equal to the ordinary expenditures.

The Senate had passed a resolution censuring the manner in which the electoral list were rectified.

The reply to the Queen's speech had been voted unanimously.

Letters from Naples assert that the King had offered to the Western Powers to re-establish diplomatic relations, by sending Ambassadors mutually, and that the English Government had replied that everything would be subordinate to a satisfactory regulation of the amnesty.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe remained at Naples.

It is stated that the Austrian Government has been assured that the recent violent attacks of the French journals, *La Patrie* and *La Presse*, upon Austria were made at the instigation of certain speculators *a la baisse*, but the explanation is said to be very far from satisfactory.

Discontent in Lombardy is said to be getting more and more apparent, and numerous political arrests are reported.

It is stated that communications had passed between the two great German Powers—Austria and Prussia—relative to a better understanding in the event of any attempt to disturb the balance of power in Europe.

A Berlin telegram reports that Baron Humboldt was dangerously ill.

It is said that the Regent intends to propose the abolition of the edicts of Gustavus Adolphus against converts to the Roman Catholic faith, in consequence of the harsh manner in which these laws have lately been administered.

Mr. Gladstone, the Extraordinary Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, had arrived at his destination and commenced his labors. At a meeting of the Senate he delivered a speech, in which he stated that the object of his mission was not to inquire into the British Protectorate, but to examine in what way Great Britain may most honorably and amply discharge the obligations which, for purposes European and Ionian rather than British, she has contracted. The President of the Senate, in response, expressed gratitude for the new proof of solicitude given by the British Government, and promised Mr. Gladstone every assistance in the attainment of his purpose.

A letter from Manila, of Sept. 23, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives the following particulars regarding the united French and Spanish expeditions:

"The allied troops are encamped in a very advantageous position, and are provided with water and provisions in abundance. The term of ten days fixed by the Admiral for the reply of the Annamite Government to the dispatches which he sent it had expired. The Emperor of Cochin-China had shown no sign of activity. The expedition had made a favorable impression on the Christians of the country, who were communicating with them. The Apostolic Vicar of Northern Cochin-China, M. Pellerin, Bishop of Bibles, had for two months to seek refuge in the mountains, with a number of Christians who had fled from the persecution of the idolators. The party found shelter in the Province of Quang-Nau, in the south. A visit was expected at the camp of several French and Spanish ecclesiastics. The camp had begun to assume the appearance of a little town. The ships continued their investigations along the coast. At the extremity of the bay was found the Bay of Tai-fau, where the Chinese junks trading with Cochin China land their merchandise. The state of the forces at the disposal of the Emperor of Annam was not yet precisely known, but it was believed that they consisted of 12,000 or 15,000 men, armed with ordinary French or American muskets. The capital is fortified. The Roman Catholic clergy of the empire are composed of three hundred priests, of whom nearly the sixth part are native. The allied troops pass their time in exercises and promenades. Their manœuvres are commanded by the admiral in person, who is well seconded in his duties by the commanders of the French marines and of the Spanish expeditionary corps."

We have dates from Table Bay to the 22d of October. Sir George Grey had returned to Cape Town from the frontier. Mutual concessions had been made between Moshesh and the Free State. Affairs, however, continued rather unsettled on the frontier.

The small-pox continued very virulent, especially among the colored population.

The general elections were still in progress.

The dates from Liberia are to Nov. 15, Sierra Leone, 20th; Cameroons, Oct. 29, &c.

Trade was depressed on the coast.

The United States frigate *Niagara* had arrived with the recaptured slaves.

A French vessel was on the coast shipping "slaves." The Liberians sought and received protection from the *Niagara* and the *Alectro*. The French vessel subsequently left the coast.

The war with the Crobboes had terminated—the English Government to receive an indemnity of £10,000. The majority of the settlers at Fernando Po had determined to leave, on account of its being made a penal settlement.

The Latest, per Kangaroo.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

From the Daily News City Article.

Tuesday Evening.—The Funds to-day were rather flat during the greater part of the day. Consols were quoted at a fresh reduction of ⅛ ℔ cent., owing solely to the arrangements in connection with the monthly settlement. The supply of stock afloat in the market has greatly increased. The speculators for the rise are, consequently, less overweighed with stock. At any other period a more decided stimulus would, probably, have been imparted, by the increased firmness of the Exchanges, and the influx of gold into the Bank. In the other markets the tendency was satisfactory. In the discount market to-day there was a good deal of activity, but a large supply of money. The amount of gold sent into the Bank to-day was £164,000. The purchases effected to-day for the Continent represent only £30,000.

The Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, were generally firmer in tendency, bills being in less demand.

The Australian Overland telegram is now several days overdue.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times* in India gives a new version of the Cawnpore massacre, the details of which are, in some respects, more shocking than any previous accounts.

The *Times* publishes a proclamation issued by Lord Clyde, on his recommencing the campaign in Oude, announcing that when there is no resistance no plundering will be allowed, but wherever there is resistance by even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves, their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered.

From the Times City Article.

Tuesday Evening.

This has been settling day in the English funds, and the fact of numerous operations for a rise recently entered into by weak speculators, having to be closed or carried forward, caused the market to open heavily and to experience a further temporary depression. Notwithstanding the approach of the end of the year, there was renewed ease in the discount market to-day, the minimum being 2⅛@2¼. To-day the French 3 ℔ cent. rentes at Paris closed at a rise of ¾ ℔ cent.

Owing to the gravity of the questions regarding Mexico and Nicaragua, as well as the necessity for meeting a deficiency in the revenue by a loan, some additions to the American President's Message will, this year, be looked for with more than ordinary interest. The Message is expected to reach Liverpool on Sunday week.

The *Times*, in a leading article, opposes the idea of another Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be held in London in 1861.

A SPEECH BY DICKENS.

Mr. Charles Dickens' Address at an Educational Meeting in Manchester.

Charles Dickens was appointed chairman of a public meeting held at Manchester, to distribute prizes to competitors at recent examinations of pupils at the evening schools,—made up entirely of mechanics and laboring men. His speech, which explains the objects and success of the institution, is thus reported in the *Guardian*:

The Chairman, (Mr. Dickens,) who was received with acclamation as he rose to address the meeting, said: It has of late years become noticeable in England that the Autumn season produces an immense amount of public speaking. I notice that no sooner do the leaves begin to fall from the trees than pearls of great price begin to fall from the lips of the wise men of the East and North, West and South; and anybody may have them by the bushel for the picking up. [Laughter.] Now, whether the comet has this year had a quickening influence on this crop, as it is by some supposed to have had upon the corn harvest and the vintage, I do not know. But I do know that I have never observed the columns of the newspapers to groan so heavily under the pressure of orations, each vieing with the other in the two qualities of having little or nothing to do with the matter in hand—[laughter]—and of being always addressed to any audience in the wide world rather than the audience to which it was delivered. [Hear, hear.] The audience being gone, and the Winter come, I am so sanguine as to hope that we in our proceedings may break through this enchanted circle and deviate from this precedent, the rather as we have something really to do, and are come together, I am sure, in all plain fellowship and straightforwardness to do it. We have no little straws of our own to throw up, to show us which way any wind blows. At the top of the public announcements of this meeting are the words, "Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire." Will you allow me, in reference to the meaning of these words, to present myself before you as the embodied spirit of ignorance recently enlightened, and to put myself through a short voluntary examination as to the results of my studies? To begin with the title. It does not suggest to me anything in the least like the truth. I have been for some years pretty familiar with the terms "Mechanics' Institutions," and "Literary Societies;" but they have unfortunately too often become associated in my mind with a body of great pretensions, lame as to some important member or other, which generally wants something done for it that it can't do for itself, which generally inhabits a new house much too large for it, and which is very seldom paid for, and which takes the name of the mechanics most grievously in vain, for I have usually seen a mechanic and a dodo in that place together. [Laughter.] I therefore began my education in respect of the meaning of this title very coldly indeed, saying to myself "Here is the old story." But the perusal of a very few lines of my book soon gave me to understand that this Association is designed to correct the old story, and to prevent its defects from becoming perpetuated. I learned that this Institutional Association is the union in one central head of 114 local institutions and mutual improvement societies, at an expense of no more than 5s. to each society, suggesting to all how they can best communicate with, and profit by, the fountain-head and one another, keeping their best aims steadily before them, advising them how those aims can be best attained, giving direct end and object to what might otherwise easily become waste forces, and sending among them not only oral teachers, but, better still, boxes of excellent books, called "Free Itinerating Libraries." I learn that these books are constantly making the circuit of hundreds upon hundreds of miles, and are constantly being read with inexpressible relish by thousands upon thousands of toiling people, and that they are never damaged or defaced by one rude hand. [Hear, hear.] This and other like facts led me to consider the immense importance of this fact—that no little cluster of working-men's cottages can rise in any Lancashire or Cheshire valley, at the foot of any running stream which enterprise hunts out for water power, but it has its educational friend and companion ready and willing for it, acquainted with its thoughts and ways, and turns of speech and thought, even before it has come into existence. This is the main consideration that has brought me here. No central association at a distance could possibly do for those working-men what this local association does. No central association at a distance could understand them, could possibly put them in that familiar and easy communication one with another as that a man or boy eager for knowledge, in the valley seven miles off, should know of a man or boy eager for knowledge, in the valley twelve miles off, and should occasionally trudge to meet him, that the one might impart his learning in one branch of acquisition to the other. Yet this is a distinct and most important feature of this Society. On the other hand it is not to be supposed that these honest men, however zealous, should as a rule succeed in establishing and maintaining their own institutions of themselves. It is obvious that combination must materially diminish their cost, in itself a vital consideration; and that experience, which is essential to the success of all combination, is especially so when its object is to diffuse the results of experience and of reflection. But the student of the pleasant and profitable history of this Society does not stop here in his learning. He finds with interest and pleasure that the Parent Society at certain stated periods invites the more eager and enterprising members of the local societies to submit themselves to voluntary examination in various branches of useful knowledge, of which examination it takes the charge and arranges the details, and invites the successful candidates to come to Manchester, and receive the prizes and certificates of merit which it impartially awards. The most successful of the competitors in the last of these examinations are now among us; and those little marks of recognition and encouragement, I shall have the pleasure of giving them presently. I have looked over a few of the examination papers. They comprise history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, decimal coinage, mensuration, mathematics, social economy, the French language—in fact, they comprise all the keys that open all the locks of knowledge. I felt most devoutly grateful, as to many of them, that they had not been submitted to me to answer. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] For I am perfectly clear if they had been, I should have had mighty little to bestow upon myself to-night. [Laughter.] And yet it is always to be observed, and seriously remembered, that these examinations are undergone by people whose lives have been passed in a continual fight for bread, and whose whole existence has been a constant wrestle with those twin gaolers of the daring heart—low birth and iron fortune. [Applause.] I could not but consider with extraordinary admiration that these questions have been replied to, not by men like myself, the business of whose life is with writing and with books, but by men the business of whose life is with tools and machinery. Let me name a few of the most interesting cases of prize-holders and certificate-gainers who will appear before you. There are two poor brothers from near Chorley who work from morning till night in a coalpit, and who, in all weathers, have walked eight miles a night, three nights a week, to attend the classes in which they have gained distinction. [Hear, hear.] There are two other poor boys from Bolington, who began life as piecers at a shilling and eighteen pence a week, and the father of one of whom was cut to pieces by the machinery at which he worked, but not before he had himself founded the institution in which this son has since come to be taught. These two poor boys have taken the second-class prize in chemistry. [Hear, hear.] There is a plasterer from Bury, sixteen years of age, who took a third-class certificate last year, at the hands of Lord Brougham, and who has exerted himself so strenuously since that he is this year again successful in a competition three times as severe. [Hear, hear.] There is a wagon maker from the same place, who knew little or absolutely nothing until he was a grown man, and who has learned all he knows, which is a great deal, in the local institution. There is a chain maker, in very humble circumstances, and working hard all day, who walked six miles a night, three nights a week, to attend the classes in which he has won a famous place. There is a moulder in an iron foundry who, while he was working twelve hours a day before the furnace, got up at 4 o'clock in the morning to learn drawing. [Hear, hear.] "The thought of my lads," he writes in his modest account of his work, "in their peaceful slumbers above me gave me fresh courage; and I used to think that if I should never receive any personal benefit I might instruct them when they came to be of an age to understand the mighty machines and engines which have made our country, England, pre-eminent in the world's history."—[Applause.] There is a piecer at mule frames, who could not read at eighteen, who is now a man of little more than thirty, who is the sole support of an aged mother, who is arithmetical teacher in the institution in which he himself was taught, who reports of himself that he made the resolution never to take up a subject without keeping to it, and who has kept to it with such an astonishing will that he is now well versed in Euclid and in algebra, and is the best French scholar in Stockport. [Hear, hear.] The drawing classes in that same Stockport are taught by a working blacksmith, and his pupils will receive the highest honors of to-night. [Applause.] To pass from the successful candidates to the delegates from local societies, and to content myself with one instance, there is among their number a most remarkable man, whose history I have read with feelings that I could not adequately express under any circumstances, and least of all when I know he hears me—who worked when he was a mere baby at handloom weaving until he dropped from fatigue; who began to teach himself as soon as he could earn five shillings a week, who is now a botanist, and acquainted with every production of the Lancashire valleys; who is now a naturalist; who has made and preserved a collection of the eggs of British birds, and stuffed the birds; who is now a conchologist with a very curious and, in some respects, original collection of fresh-water shells; who has also collected and preserved the mosses of fresh waters and of the sea; who is worthily the President of his own literary institution, and who was at his work this time last night as foreman in a mill. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] So stimulating has been the influence of these bright examples and many more, that I notice among the applications from Blackburn for preliminary test-examination papers, one from an applicant who gravely describes himself as ten years of age; and who, with equal gravity, describes his occupation as "norsing a little child." [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Nor are these things confined to the men. The women employed in factories, in millinery, and in domestic service, have begun to show, as it is fitting they should, a most decided determination not to be outdone by the men. The women of Preston, in particular, have so honorably distinguished themselves, and show, in their examination papers, such an admirable knowledge of the sense of household management and economy, that if I were a working bachelor of Lancashire or Cheshire, and if I had not cast my eye, or set my heart, on any lass in particular, I should positively get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, with the determination of the iron-moulder himself, and should go to Preston in search of a wife. ["Hear," and laughter.] These instances, and many more daily occurring, always accumulating, are surely better testimony to the working of this Association than any number of speakers could possibly present to you. Surely, the presence among us of these indefatigable people is the Association's best and most affecting triumph, in the present and the past, and is its noblest stimulus to action in the future. As its temporary mouthpiece, I would beg to say to that portion of the company who attend to receive the prizes, that the Institution can never hold itself apart from them, can never set itself above them—that their distinction and success must be its distinction and success, and there can be but one heart beating between them and it. In particular, I would most especially entreat them to observe that nothing will ever be further from the Association's mind than the impertinence of patronage. [Applause.] The prizes and certificates that it gives are mere admiring assurances of sympathy with so many striving brothers and sisters, and are only valuable for the spirit in which they are given and received. The prizes are of money simply because the Institution does not presume to doubt that people who have so well governed themselves know best how to make a little money serviceable. [Hear, hear.] Reverting once more to the whole collective audience before me,—of the advantages of knowledge I have said, and shall say, nothing. Of the certainty with which the man who grasps it under difficulties rises in his own respect and in usefulness to the community I have said and shall say nothing. In the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, both so remarkable for self-taught men, that were superfluous indeed. For the same reason I rigidly abstain from putting together any of the shattered fragments of that poor clay image of a parrot which was once always saying without knowing why, or what it meant, that knowledge was a dangerous thing. [Hear, hear.] I should as soon think of piecing together the mutilated remains of any wretched Hindoo who has been blown away from an English gun. Both, creatures of the past, have been, as my friend Mr. Carlyle, vigorously has it, "blasted into space," and there, as to this world, is an end to them. So I desire, in conclusion, only to sound two strings. In the first place, let me congratulate you upon the progress which real mutual improvement societies are making at this time in your neighborhood, through the noble agency of individual employers and their families, whom you can never too much delight to honor—[hear, hear;]—elsewhere through the agency of the great railway companies, some of which are bestirring themselves in this matter with a gallantry and generosity deserving of all praise. Secondly, and lastly, let me say one word out of my own personal heart, which is always very near to it in this connection. Do not let us, in the midst of the visible objects of nature, whose workings we can tell off in figures; surrounded by machines that can be made to the thousandth part of an inch; acquiring every-day knowledge that can be proved upon a slate or demonstrated by a microscope—do not let us, in the laudable pursuit of the facts that surround us, neglect the fancy and the imagination, which equally surround us as a part of the great scheme. [Hear, hear.] Let the child have its fables—let the man or woman into which it changes always remember those fables tenderly—let numerous graces and ornaments that cannot be weighed and measured, and that seem at first sight idle enough, continue to have their places about us, be we never so wise. The hardest head may co-exist with the softest heart. [Applause.] The union and just balance of these two is always a blessing to the possessor, and always a blessing to mankind. The Divine Teacher was as gentle and considerate as He was powerful and wise. You all know how He could still the raging of the sea, and could hush a little child. As the utmost results of the wisdom of man can only be at last to help to raise this earth to that condition to which His doctrines, untainted by the blindnesses and the passions of men, would have exalted it long ago, so let us always remember that he set us an example of blending the understanding and the imagination; and that following it ourselves, we tread in His steps, and help our race on to its better and best days—[Applause.] Knowledge, as all followers of it must know, is a very limited power indeed when it informs the head alone. But when it informs the head and the heart too, it is a power over life and death, and the body and the soul, and dominates the universe.—[Great applause, during which Mr. Dickens resumed his seat.]

India—The Proclamation of the Queen—and of the Governor-General.

The Bombay mails of November 9th, reached London on the 4th of December. They brought the proclamation by which Queen Victoria's direct supremacy over India is finally substituted for the rule of the East India Company. As already announced the document was formally proclaimed throughout India on the 1st of November, and its reading was followed in the principal cities by illuminations, fireworks, and other demonstrations. The following is the text:

"Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honorable East India Company:

Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories in our name and on our behalf.

And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall from time to time receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honorable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honorable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honor of native princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favored, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field; we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but desire to return to the path of duty

Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:

Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such, the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgences will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

To all others in arms against the Government we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is our royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the 1st day of January next.

When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these wishes for the good of our people."

PROCLAMATION

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Allahabad, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

"Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is her gracious pleasure to take upon herself the government of the British territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

From this day all men of every race and class who, under the administration of the Honorable East India Company, have joined to uphold the honor and power of England, will be the servants of the Queen alone.

The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in her royal proclamation.

From the many millions of her Majesty's native subjects in India the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General."

Condition of Mexico.

From the London Times, Dec. 7.

When, some four centuries ago, the enterprise of Spanish navigators opened the vast continent of America to the admiration of Europe, the civilization of the New World was found to be concentrated in two spots, and two only, of that enormous territory. One of these favored regions was Peru; the other was Mexico. It was in Mexico especially that art, politics and science had received their greatest development. All the rest of North America, from the shores of Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Mississippi, was desolate and barbarous, diversified only by swamp, forest, or prairie, and populated by savages without knowledge or laws. Mexico alone redeemed the character of the new continent, and presented to the eyes of the invaders a spectacle so marvelous as to satisfy even the expectations which the great discovery had raised. There the Spaniards found an organized State, an ancient polity, an opulent capital, an exalted dynasty, a formidable priesthood, and a people well skilled in mechanical and decorative arts. So great, in fact, was the proficiency of the Mexican workmen, so elaborate the system of Government, and so impressive the whole evidence of wealth and grandeur, that for some time the civilization of Mexico was regarded as superior to that of Europe. Although, indeed, the researches of modern inquirers have enabled us to apply some corrective to these ideas, it is really probable that in certain respects the Spaniards found Mexico more advanced than Spain, and we have been recently assured on the authority of a comprehensive history that this civilization was the necessary incident of geographical and natural advantages. Such was the situation and configuration of Mexico that it could hardly fail to make progress, and all that was discovered there in the shape of national wealth or political order represented the extraordinary opportunities which nature had provided.

Such was the picture given of Mexico 400 years ago. Our American intelligence of yesterday gave us another sketch of the country as it exists at this moment, and it would be hard to imagine a contrast more surprising. There is literally no spot in the entire American continent, from the Artic Seas to Cape Horn, which presents such a spectacle of disorganization and ruin. The Indians of Patagonia are better ordered than the Mexicans of 1858. In the old seat of American civilization there is now no Government, no recognized polity, no public order. Life and property are insecure, not through the accident of a political revolution, or as the consequence of a transient convulsion, but necessarily and permanently, from the utter default and break up of all the institutions designed for their protection. We cannot find in any European history—not even in that of Spain itself—any parallel or illustration of the present state of things in Mexico. The country is split into factions, but no faction has any principle, nor does it seem to be so much as anticipated that there is any party, or any leader of a party, by whose ascendancy or predominance the existing anarchy could be terminated. When, in the year 1824, a Republican Government was definitely substituted for the dominion exercised by Spain, room was left for contests between Federalism and Centralization, which have never ceased, and which, perhaps, find more or less expression in all Mexican revolutions. We observe, also, at present, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Mexico are throwing such weight as they possess into the scale of absolutism, with the same views which have recently characterized their proceedings in various parts of Europe. But, except for these features, there is positively nothing to be discovered in the civil war now raging in Mexico which can raise it above the level of common and promiscuous brigandage. Society is resolved into its primitive elements without, as yet, throwing up even any savage virtues to the surface.

It would be too abstruse a speculation to inquire philosophically into the causes which have thus operated on a country so fair and so fortunate as to have once produced an exceptional civilization of its own in the midst of general barbarism. Historically, the case can be taken in at a glance. Spain ruled the subject State of Mexico for exactly three hundred years; then came three years of convulsion, and then some thirty years of Republicanism on a remarkably pure and genuine model. Mexico had its union, its States, and its territories, its Chamber of Deputies, and its Senate, Biennial Parliaments and equal electoral districts gave to the popular suffrage all the reality which Mr. Bright could desire; and, except that there was no education and no toleration in religious matters, the institutions of Mexico were, at any rate in theory, as liberal as they could be. All this, however, was of no avail. The Mexicans can neither govern themselves nor find anybody strong enough to govern them; and the State, if it can still be called a State, is simply tumbling to pieces for want of anything like vitality or cohesion.

The ordinary interest which might attach to a spectacle like this is materially enhanced by two important considerations. On the northern frontier of Mexico lies a formidable neighbor already aggrandized by large acquisitions of Mexican Territory, and prepared for the absorption of more. What gives this contingency still greater weight is the fact that the internal politics of the North American Union will be intimately affected by any further annexation towards the South, and its wisest statesmen are apprehensive of the results which might ensue. Certainly, up to the present time the Government of Washington has exhibited considerable forbearance in dealing with the provocations to which the anarchy, and license prevailing throughout Mexico have naturally given rise. We have, however, a more direct interest in the matter. English capital has been largely invested in Mexican undertakings, and English merchants have carried their energies to Mexico for the joint advantage of both countries together. The revolutionists, in their suicidal folly, have actually visited with indignities and penalties the foreigners who were contributing to the resources of their State, and, though Englishmen who lend their money to foreign Governments do so on their own responsibility, British subjects may claim the protection of British power. The affairs of Mexico are nothing to us, but we are entitled to demand that its Government, be it what it may, shall abstain from visiting our countrymen with injustice or wrong.

The only apparent parallel to this strange break-up is that suggested by the case of Poland, and here the parallel is apparent only. Poland, it is true, was a turbulent and unquiet State, with a system of government which never worked evenly, and which, perhaps, must have ultimately proved incompatible with the better organized politics on the frontiers. But the Poles had a nationality which gave them strength and purpose, and which for some generations enabled them to extend their territories at the expense of their neighbors. They once partitioned Prussia, and they once nearly annexed Russia. Moreover their disorganization, extreme as it was, had been in some measure, artificially created, and the spirit which even to this hour is not extinct showed what a genuine vitality the nation possessed. In Mexico there is not a vestige of nationality. Of its seven or eight millions of population about one million only are whites, the rest being Indians or mixed breeds; and these Mexican Spaniards have not succeeded, like the French Canadians, in preserving the spirit which they brought across the seas. Mexico has broken up from pure incapacity for self-government. The license which ensued on the extinction of absolutism 40 years ago has never been exchanged for any regular or stable Administration, so that what should have been a mere temporary suspension of authority has proved a permanent abeyance of order. Despotism might have relieved the country, but no Mexican has been strong enough for a despot, and affairs, therefore, have gone from bad to worse, with interminable convulsions, hopeless wars, losses of territory, and, at length, with such absolute political disorganization that no stage of decline can be more ruinous, and men are only looking to see what may follow.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following petition to the Government, relative to the Atlantic Telegraph, was very extensively and respectably signed in the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom: "The undersigned, being sensible of the great importance of communication by electric telegraph between this country and the continent of America, have learned with great regret that the Atlantic cable, the success of which was so recently hailed by the people of both countries, has by untoward circumstances been rendered inactive, if not altogether unserviceable; that a large further expenditure is required to restore its efficiency, or lay such other cable or cables as may be required for establishing permanently electric communication, the possibility of which has been so conclusively demonstrated, while the funds subscribed by the original undertakers of this national enterprise have been exhausted in the experimental and pioneering operations, which have effected this great though partial success. That the undersigned believed it would not be practicable, under existing circumstances, to raise the further capital required for completing this work, so special in its character and risk, without an offer of some collateral inducement, such as would secure to those embarking in it a moderate return upon their investment; and, such as the credit of the nation can alone supply in a complete and effective form. The undersigned further submit that, looking to the grandeur of the undertaking, to its special and exceptional nature and its importance to the Government of Great Britain and its dependencies, considering the capital and labor hitherto liberally expended by the undertakers without any return or commercial profit, it would not only be justifiable by precedent, but would also be for the benefit of the country, if Her Majesty's Government were to extend their aid to the enterprise in the form of such a moderate guarantee on a fixed amount of new capital, as is understood to have been asked by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and as will induce the public to subscribe the requisite funds for completing this national and important work; more especially as we are informed, that if in possession of funds or the credit asked for, the undertaking will be in a position to protect the national revenue by contracting, if desirable, with men of integrity and capital, who will relieve as well the Government as the Company from all or the greater portion of risk in an enterprise, which only requires this aid to render its success free from doubt and uncertainty."

Lord Derby acknowledges the receipt of the memorial, and states that it has been laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Ohio Trust Company Difficulty to be Compromised.—We understand that the attorneys for Bell & Grant and those for Spining & Brown, have agreed upon a general basis for a compromise of the matters in dispute, and that the controversy will be settled without the further interference of the Courts, so far as the assets now in the hands of the Sheriff are involved. The details have not yet been arranged, but the propositions submitted at the last meeting of the creditors will be adopted in the main. This course will save the expense of litigation, prevent a further conflict of the Courts, and insure the creditors at least a small dividend upon the sums originally deposited, within a reasonable time. It is to be hoped that the rumored compromise will be speedily effected.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Madame Barrot, the mother of M. Odillon Barrot, and MM. Ferdinand and Adolphe Barrot, died Nov. 28, at the age of 93 years. She was the widow of the M. Barrot who voted in the Convention banishing Louis XVI. instead of beheading him.

We are requested to state that the Policeman, arrested in Troy for harboring counterfeiting implements, is *not* A. S. Brown, of West Troy, but Morgan L. Brown, of East Troy, a night Policeman.

The wife of the notorious Harlan Case has sued for a divorce from her husband, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the ground of willful absence during three years.

Col. Benjamin Loring, of Boston, now 83 years of age, is dangerously ill.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ARIEL.

Departure from Southampton—Abstract of the Ariel's Log—Description of the Storm—Death of Captain Ludlow—Injury to the First and Second Mates—Arrival at this Port.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel*, from Havre and Southampton, whose arrival at Halifax was announced on the 20th inst., together with the death of Captain Ludlow, arrived at this port yesterday noon in 26 days from Southampton. The passage of the *Ariel* has been one of the longest, as well as one of the roughest, experienced by any steamer that has crossed the ocean since the commencement of Winter, and has likewise been most disastrous in its effects upon the vessel and her officers.

The *Ariel* left Havre on the first of December, and Southampton on the 2d—having anchored in the Roads, off Cowes, at 2 A. M. of the 2d, to take on board the freight, passengers and mails for New York. She left at 6 P. M. with 93 passengers, and at 7½ P. M. discharged the pilot off the Needles, the day ending with fresh breezes, and clear weather. The foretopsail-yard was sent down. The third of December began with fresh breezes and clear weather. At 4 A. M. the Lizzards Light bore N. by W. 10 miles distant; the quarter boats were got in and stowed, and everything was put in sea trim. The day ended hazy. Lat. by obs. 40°, lon. 6°, 33′ W. Distance run, 213 miles.

On the 4th the day commenced with fresh breezes and a cloudy sky. The foretopmast was sent down; and the day ended with strong breezes and a heavy sea. Lat. 49° 57′ N., lon. 10° 5′ W.; distance run this day, 144 miles.

Sunday, Dec. 5th. Began with strong breezes and clear weather; the same at midnight, with a heavy head sea. At 8 A. M. it moderated, but there was a bad swell. At this time the Ariel signalized an English ship steering S.E. The day ended moderate and clear; lat. by observation, 49° 53′ N.; long. 13° 16 W.; distance run 136 miles, and total distance from the Isle of Wight 493 miles.

The morning of Dec. 6th set in with moderate breezes and clear; the middle part of the day continued the same. At 4 A. M. strong breezes from the S. W.; at noon a heavy sea; vessel under easy steam, lat. 49° 53′ N., long. 17° 28′ W. Distance run 164 miles; whole distance 657.

The 6th of December was ushered in with heavy gales, squally weather, and a very rough sea—ship steering N. W. by W. and the wind S. W. At 7½ P. M. the *Ariel* was struck by a violent squall, accompanied by heavy rain. The steamer was put head to the sea, but at 9 P. M., there being less sea, she was kept off to her course. At midnight an infant child of one of the passengers died, and was buried. At noon the weather was fine and pleasant. Lat., by obs., 49° 40′ N., long., by chronometer, 21° W.; distance run 154 miles; total 811 miles, steaming west.

Wednesday, Dec. 8, commenced with fine, pleasant weather. At 4 P. M. there were increasing breezes, but clear; at 8 P. M., strong gales, and cloudy. At 9:30 P. M. the ship was kept off to N. W. by N., to ease her, as she was laboring badly in the heavy cross-sea, the wind being from W. S. W. At midnight there were strong gales, with squalls, and a tremendous cross-sea running. At 2 A. M. the gale, still increasing, kept the ship off North. At 5 A. M. still kept her off N. N. E. It was blowing a violent gale, and the heavy cross-sea threatened to board the ship. At 7 A. M. it was judged best to try her again head to sea—a large drag having been got ready for use in case of accident to the engine. The *Ariel* was accordingly put head to once more, and the steam slowed down so as to give merely steerage way to the ship.

The prevalence of strong gales from opposite points of the compass within a short time occasioned an ugly cross-sea, which now greatly endangered the vessel. Captain Ludlow, with his first and second officers, stationed themselves forward of the pilot-house, to be ready to act in an emergency. An accident to the engine, which might happen any moment while the ship was laboring so heavily, would render it necessary to make use of the drag without a moment's delay, to keep her from falling off into the trough of the sea, where, in a disabled condition, she might have her decks swept, or founder.

It was now blowing furiously, and the immense waves, as they leapt upwards, broke like water-spouts around the ship, or combing, fell like immense breakers upon the ocean-beach. The forward part of the wheel-houses on each side were broken in, and the round-houses were both washed away.

At 11 A. M. the ship settled deeply in the trough of the swell, and a tremendous sea broke upon the forward deck. Capt. Ludlow, at the instant, was cautioned by the second mate, who was standing near him, to "look out," but he had scarcely spoken the words when all were submerged apparently ten feet under water. Both the first and second mates were badly injured, and for the instant it was thought that the steamer had foundered. The main-hatch was broken in by the sea, and many tons of water went below. Capt. Ludlow was knocked down, and the heavy drag, composed of plank and timbers, struck him in the side. He was found lying upon his back, with his cap washed off, his eyes closed, and apparently insensible. In this condition he was conveyed to his room. He revived sufficiently to speak a few words, the last of which were: "Tell the Commodore I died at the post of duty." He then sank back and expired. The injury was apparently on the left side, two or three of the ribs being broken, and the fragments penetrating the heart.

As soon as possible a large box was made, the body placed in it, and then packed in ice. By this means the remains have been perfectly preserved, the lineaments of the face being as natural as if the deceased was only asleep.

After this crowning disaster, the command devolved upon the first officer, Mr. Brown, who deserves great credit for the skill and seamanship displayed, in getting the steamer safely into port.

From this time until she reached Halifax, on the 20th inst., the *Ariel* encountered a constant succession of N. W. gales. One of the passengers (an adult) and an infant died from natural causes. The passenger was brought into port. The second officer was wholly disabled until the last day of the voyage, and Mr. Brown was also seriously injured. The *Ariel* will now probably be hauled off for the Winter.

The flags on the shipping were yesterday displayed at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of Capt. Ludlow. Her passengers will be landed at Castle Garden this forenoon, when she will be hauled to her pier.

Notice of the funeral of the late Capt. Ludlow will be given in to-morrow's paper.

THE ARIEL'S PASSENGERS.

Lieut. R. J. Aulick, U. S. N., and lady, Mrs. J. R. Sherwood, family and servant, G. Macauley, R. Uhlmann, J. S. Jarvis, J. P. Bacon, Miss E. Driver, C. Mahnet, Jean St. Aubin, W. Cabble, F. Hyrenbach, Mrs. C. Thompson, G. Bingham, H. Cushen, J. Perkins, M. Vassain, R. Lang, P. Jacot, E. Guillarnier, C. Smith, Victor Mourilla, G. Baelt, Wolfe Offen and daughter, Dominick Chaapa, Hypolite Constance and family, and 50 in second cabin. From Halifax—Messrs. E. & H. Rutherford, S. C. Desbarnes, W. B. Burr, Thos. Kearnes, Jr.

Winter Ascent of Mount Washington to Serve a Writ.

The Coos *Republican* narrates the successful termination of an enterprise several times attempted, but never before accomplished, viz., the ascent of Mount Washington in Winter. Later than the early part of September, the ascent of any of the White Mountain range is attended with danger, and several who have made the attempt have lost their lives. On the 7th inst., however, two individuals surmounted all the perils of the ascent, and entered the Tip Top and Summit Houses. The title to these buildings has been for some time in litigation, and recently Samuel F. Spaulding, of Lancaster, *obtained an execution, which he was anxious to levy immediately.* Securing the services of Deputy-Sheriff Lucius Hartshorn, and B. F. Osgood, an experienced guide, the three left the Glen House at 7. A. M. on the 7th inst. For the first mile the snow was about one foot in depth, increasing to two-and-a-half and three feet as they approached the Ledge. At this point Mr. Spaulding left the party and returned for horses and provisions for the adventurers on their return trip. Messrs. Hartshorn and Osgood pressed on with all speed, over ground covered with an incrustation of snow and ice, which occasionally afforded good footing, but often breaking, and precipitating them on the rocks beneath. The party suffered much from thirst, but water was found only at the Ledge. The air was milder than had been expected, and the sun shone in a clear sky. Of the scene at the summit, and the return, the *Republican* says: "Arrived at the summit, the view is represented as having been sublime beyond the power of description. Mr. Osgood averring that in his many trips on to the mountain, he never beheld so extended, and yet so grand and terrific a view as burst upon them on that lonely height. Measures were immediately taken to enter the houses, which, as they were covered with snow, was a labor of time. Unable to obtain ingress at the doors, *they forced their way in through the windows*, on which the frost had formed *a foot and one-half in thickness!* The walls and all the furniture were draped with some four inches of frost, and the air was biting in the extreme.

It was like a tomb, and a lamp was necessary in this snow-cavern to enable the party to distinguish the surrounding objects. As delay was dangerous in the extreme, and *having perfected their legal duty*, the two prepared to return. Upon emerging from the houses, they beheld to the southwest a cloud rapidly increasing in volume, and rolling on toward them. When first seen, it was small in magnitude, but it increased in size with alarming velocity, soon spreading over the entire south. They knew it was a frost cloud, and that to be caught in its folds would probably be fatal, and they hastened to avoid it. They had just entered the woods at the base of the ledge when it came upon them. So icy and penetrating was its breath, that to have encountered its blinding, freezing power on the unprotected height would have been to have perished with it as a pall to cover them. The party reached the Glen in safety, and were heartily welcomed by their friends, who, well knowing the danger attending this never-before-accomplished feat, awaited them with much anxiety."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Speech of William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, December 21, 1858.

Mr. President—I am very glad to see these numerous propositions of so many fixed and certain routes for a Pacific railroad; and I hope that every proposition of that character which is in reserve may speedily be submitted, because their presentation will open the way to a candid consideration of the few remarks which it is my purpose to make in support of this bill; remarks designed, not to show that the road, which will be probably made under the bill which is reported by the committee, will be made upon the best route, or the most convenient route, or the cheapest route, or that the system which the committee have adopted and submitted to the Senate in their bill, is the best system and the most satisfactory one to all parties which can be devised, but designed to show that it is impossible that the Congress of the United States, representing, as they do, confederated States, and communities distant from each other so widely as they are, and maintaining systems of commerce and agriculture and manufactures so diverse, can agree and determine upon any one route, or the full details of any one system, to the exclusion of all others.

I have little occasion to appeal to the Senators from California, the only community on the Pacific coast which as yet is represented in the Congress of the United States. I have noticed always in the State to which I belong that the memory of the Netherlands is held in the tenderest affections by the descendants of the colonists of New York. On the other hand, when I traveled in Holland, I was unable to find even one lingering tradition there of the settlement of the New Netherlands. It is always so. The affection of the emigrant for his native land is always stronger than the concern of the fatherland for its exiles in foreign countries. The Senators from California are convinced and committed, and are earnest enough in support of a Pacific railroad. It is only the Senators from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains who require to be convinced. It is only on this side of the mountains that the snow and ice of indifference and prejudice remain to be removed.

I shall pass rapidly over the question of details. No Senator has shown—I think no Senator can show—any objection against the propositions for settling the route, which are contained in the bill reported by the Committee, which has not been already anticipated there. No one can show, I think, as no one has shown, an objection against the plan adopted and recommended by the Committee for the construction of the road which has not been anticipated there, which I myself have not anticipated and surrendered there. This bill is not my bill. The route upon which the road will probably be made under it is uncertain. It cannot now be ascertained. My own apprehensions are that it will cause a road to be built in a latitude further south than I should prefer; but, on the other hand, I know, or at least I think I am authorized to say, that members of the Committee, as well informed on the subject, and as shrewd and sagacious as I, opposed the bill in Committee, because they believed that under it the road would probably be made on a route more nothern than they could approve. If I were authorized and empowered to provide for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, I should begin in a very northern latitude, and I should carry the road directly across the continent, in continuation of the northwestern track of the emigration which has been pursued from the time when the navigation of the great lakes was opened until now, when we find population already gathered and clustered upon the western shores of Lake Superior. If I were authorized to provide the system upon which it should be built, I would discard and reject at once all pretense of the employment of companies or associations which, in my judgment, are but shams when engaged by the Government of the United States to construct a great national work. I regard such associations as bodies which will have no life, no blood, no nerves, no sinews, in short no power, and even no validity, but what they will derive from the vigor and strength of the Government of the United States. I would discard utterly and entirely, the policy of giving public lands to Railroad Companies to be sold in the shambles to speculators, to raise means to carry on this great national work. *I would directly employ the capital and the credit of the United States, increasing the revenues of the United States from commerce for the purpose of defraying the cost and establishing, at the same time, a Sinking Fund which should, within a reasonable period, absorb the public debt thus created.* And I would surrender the public lands in the vicinity of the road to actual settler for cultivation, so as to secure the speediest possible production of revenue from it.

But, Mr. President, I have been overruled in the committee, as have been all the proposed other or different plans or methods of determining the route; and we have been overruled upon a due consideration of all our objections. This bill has been reported by a majority of the committee, with whom I agree to accept it, not as the best possible bill, but as that one which will come nearer to our own systems and views. The only alternatives, therefore, were, either one less acceptable to those with whom I suppose myself to be acting, or no bill for a Pacific railroad at all. If any one inquire why I submitted to be overruled, I answer, it was because I think that it is time for deliberation to end, and for action to begin. In other words, I am in earnest in desiring to see a Pacific railroad built.

If I have not made myself clear in regard to this impossibility of fixing a route in debate here, I think I shall be able to do so by a single further remark. The Congress of the United States contains representatives who may be distributed in several classes; first, those who would vote for a Pacific railroad, if it should go in a route sufficiently near to the States and districts which they represent, and would probably vote against any Pacific railroad on any other conditions; a second class, who would vote for a railroad if it was not carried upon a route entirely distant and remote from the States which they represented; and a third class, who will not vote for a railroad at all anywhere, to be made in any way, and under any circumstances. Since we concluded in the Committee that no one route could be determined on in debate, it only remained to find some plan for the selection of a route independently of our own direct action.

The proposition which was adopted provides that the President of the United States shall be furnished with means to contract virtually for the building of a Pacific Railroad, starting at a point on the western line of the organized States of the Union, that is the Missouri River, the western border of the State of Missouri, at some point between the Big Sioux and the Kansas Rivers, and thence proceed to San Francisco, in the State of California, by the most eligible route, regard being had to feasibility, shortness, and economy. It is possible that the confidence thus to be reposed in the Executive might be abused; but there is a guarantee for his trust being executed wisely and justly, in the fact that the bill provides an appeal to the interests of capitalists to ascertain the most eligible route, reference being had to feasibility, shortness, and economy. The western terminus of the road must at all events, and immediately, be at San Francisco; not that it will be the only terminus of all the Pacific railroads which shall be hereafter built; not that it is in our power to bind up fate and compel the population upon the whole extent of the Pacific coast to pay tribute forever to San Francisco, but that San Francisco occupies at this time, the position of the centre of commerce on the Pacific coast of this continent, and that civilization is further advanced and more completed and perfected in the State of California, and in that portion of it which communicates with San Francisco, than it is in any region north or south of that coast.

A railroad to the Pacific Ocean would be but practically incomplete which should traverse the continent. and stop at San Diego on the south, or at Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, or at Puget Sound. Although it may be practically wise to build the road to Vancouver's Island, or to Puget sound, still, when it has been brought there, commerce, trade, business and the interests of the Government, would require it to be continued to San Francisco. Therefore, a majority of the committee supposed it was safe and proper to require that the road should be built to that point. What remained, then, was to approximate to a terminus on the western border of the Atlantic States; and, leaving the margin of a short distance of 300 miles between the Kansas and Bix Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be taken from which connections might be made from Chicago, from St. Paul, from St. Louis, from Memphis, from New-Orleans and from Texas. In this way, while it might be supposed that the interests of the trade, as already established, had determined one or several terminations on the Atlantic coast—Portland, if you please, or Boston, or New-York, or Philadelphia, or Charleston, or New-Orleans, or all of them—the only question left was a practical one, namely, where, on the western borders of the existing Atlantic States, these several points could most naturally, and easily and conveniently be connected with the route across the continent which would be most eligible, because it was the most feasible, the shortest, and the one requiring the least expense.

Each Senator now raises a question whether the road, if starting at a point between the Big Sioux and the Kansas rivers, and seeking San Francisco, will go northerly enough, or whether it will go sufficiently far south, or whether it will take the central route or the Albuquerque route. All that matter is to be ascertained by the surest and best test, and that is the test of the skill and science and economy of the contractors who shall engage to build the road. What has already occurred here has been sufficient to show that although it was possible that a majority of those who favor the construction of a railroad to the Pacific may not agree upon this system or plan of ascertaining where it shall be located, yet a majority can not be gathered together to vote for the northern or Governor Stevens's route because everybody south of that route would be inclined to vote against it. So, if you take a central route, those on the North and those on the South may be expected to combine to vote against it; and if you take the Texas route, there would be a strong opposition on the part of all those who think that its effect would be to carry the emigration of the country and the progress of civilization further South than is consistent with the interests of the States which they represent. I make these allusions not for the purpose of showing that the details which this bill adopts are the best, but for the purpose of showing that they are the best upon which I suppose a majority of Congress can be brought to agree.

Mr. President, we are met on this occasion, as we always have been, with the argument that the construction of a Pacific Railroad is impossible. That objection has been raised here annually for eight years, and so often as the subject of a Pacific Railroad has been renewed; but it comes now in a modified form. Now, it is said that it is impossible to make the road within any reasonable limits of expense, and within any reasonable and convenient period of time. It has been already demonstrated, by actual surveys, that this road can be made at an expense varying from $95,000,000 to $125,000,000, on any one of, I think, five several routes; and that, if the requisite energy shall be exercised, it can be built within a period of ten or fifteen years.

But it is said that the road will cost a hundred or more millions, and will be worthless when it is made; because it will not be self-sustaining—that it will be a burden upon the Treasury of $10,000,000 a year. It does not lie in my way to dispute or gainsay these specifications of the old objection of impracticability as now modified. I grant you, Sir, that railroads cannot be made anywhere without great cost, and especially through mountain passes and over sterile plains, in a region absolutely uninhabited, or inhabited only by savages. I grant, moreover, that railroads do not often pay dividends, and seldom or never pay dividends when they are constructed through a region in which society has yet to be called into existence. I admit the truth of these objections when stated with any moderate limitations; but this admission does not at all settle the question of economy. We have fallen into the habit of regarding that road alone as feasible which could be made by commerce, and sustained by commerce, because that has been our experience, and the experience of older nations. A road is undertaken in Russia, in Germany, in France, in England, in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, everywhere in settled and civilized States, for commercial purposes only, or chiefly. It is undertaken upon the ground that the profits of traffic upon it will pay for its construction, and its management. It is a very wise policy on the part of the Government of the United States to employ for postal and military purposes, roads in those States which are made by commerce, and for commercial uses. But it by no means follows, and it is a great error to infer that commerce will make and sustain railroads everywhere, adapted to the purposes of the Government, or that the Government of the United States has no need for a railroad across the continent, because commerce will not make, and will not sustain it when made.

The error, Mr. President, lies in supposing that the road is to be built exclusively or chiefly for commercial purposes, and that the test of its expediency is an exigency of commerce. This road for the present, perhaps for a long future, is *to be chiefly a political road, a road which will have three purposes*: the first, *the conveyance of the mails* of the United States, thus making it a postal road; the second, for *the conveyance of the armies and the military and naval stores of the United States* to the interior of the continent, and across the continent to the Pacific States; third, *the introduction and establishment of society in the recesses of the Continent.* Independent of the great central, desolate, dreary region which intervenes between us and the Pacific Coast, we have already exploded the ancient theory that the mails of the United States can be maintained by commerce alone; we are actually maintaining postal communication as a political necessity over eastern portions of the United States, and upon the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, at a cost greatly exceeding the revenues derived from the postal service itself. A postal railroad across the Continent, within our own dominion, would stand on the same footing with our present overland wagon road, or our steamship lines between New-York and San Francisco. But this is a very small element in the question. Other great elements are: The maintaining of peace, and order, and authority, over the savage tribes in the interior of this Continent; and, if need be, which God forbid, hereafter the maintainance of authority, and of peace, and of law, in Territories organized within that region; and still further, the protection of the American communities which are growing up on the Pacific coast, from the Gulf of California to the boundary of British Orgeon—the security of those communities against danger in such foreign wars as our whole political system contemplates as possible; and lastly, there is the object of consolidating the Union between those States and the Atlantic States.

These are political objects, and it is seen at once that the commercial uses of the road are entirely incidental. For one, Mr. President, I believe that if there had been a Pacific railroad there would have been none of those recent disturbances and alarms in Utah, which have cost us so many millions; there would have been none of those expensive and distracting incursions of the Indian tribes on our infant settlements in Oregon and Washington. If there had been a Pacific rail road, there would have been a more rapid increase of the population and strength, and wealth, and vigor of the new States upon the Pacific coast—California and Oregon. The emigrant goes for a song from the Atlantic States to the borders of civilization beyond the Mississippi. Fifteen, twenty, or fifty dollars, pays the expense of the emigrant from Boston unto what we are yet accustomed to call the Far West, and a sum not greater than that pays the expense of the emigrant from Europe to this country; but the emigrant from the Atlantic coast, or from any of the internal Atlantic States, or from Europe, lays out a small estate in reaching the settlements on the Pacific, which it will be fortunate for him if he is able to replace by the labor of many years after his arrival there.

If, Mr. President, it be said that there is no need of the display of the Government in those regions until society shall have been organized there, and shall have developed commerce, which shall furnish and maintain the desired communications, then I answer that that is a question which was foreclosed ten years ago. It was settled and determined when the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was executed. The United States then solemnly undertook and committed itself to its own people, and to the world, to discharge the responsibility of establishing and maintaining civilization and government across the Rocky Mountains, and the snowy mountains, and the deep ravines, and the sterile plains, which intervene between their summits. This Government, in fact, has never been able for a moment to get away from the sense and conviction and pressure of that obligation. What are all our experiences of treaties with Great Britain and with the Central American States for the route across the Isthmus of Panama, for the route across Nicaragua, for the route through Honduras, to say nothing of our surveys of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien? What have all these negotiations meant? What mean all the conflicts and embarrassments which attend them, and which are perpetually increasing? What means our controversy about the fillibuster system, about the Monroe doctrine, about M. Belly's interoceanic ship-canal? What are all these together but the betrayal of the conviction of the United States of the necessity of having routes across this continent, by which to maintain order and government within our unorganized territories, and to secure the safety and prosperity of our new States on the Pacific?

For one, Sir, I believe that Society will never be permanently organized and maintained in peace in the interior of the continent; I believe that authority will not be maintained there successfully; and I believe that union will not be perfected between the East and the West, until we shall have completed this bond of union, this great instrument of political discipline, if you please so to call it, which it ought to have been the first task of the Government of the United States to provide on the organization of Society in California under our Constitution. So believing the question of $50,000,000, or $100,000,000 expense, or of $10,000,000 a year in maintaining the system, sinks into insignificance. It is necessary; and if it is necessary, there is an end of the argument. It stands, I repeat, upon the same footing as your postal system; precisely upon the same foundation as your Navy and your Army; and if you are to dispense with either, if you are to cut down the expenses of either, my sober judgment is that retrenchment should lay its hands upon the armed forces and the naval establishment of the United States, while a liberal and fostering hand should be extended to the commencement and prosecution of this great enterprise.

Mr. President, I do not know how long we can go on floundering in the way we have done for the last eight years, disputing with the Republic of New Grenada, disputing to-morrow with the Republic of Nicaragua, unable to repress incursions of our own citizens upon Central America, in danger perpetually of conflict with France and England, for the want of this great improvement; but I am sure of one thing, that loyal as the people of the Pacific coast are, that loyalty has its limits, and it is founded in reason, and not in blind partiality or affection. This community, so distant from us, so separated from us, growing up by itself in a state of isolation on the Pacific coast, and as near to-day to the great communities of Western Europe, and to Asia, practically, as it is to us, cannot be retained in political connection with us by a mere written bond, a contract in writing; but it must be maintained by the exercise of the spirit of the Union, which is equality—equality between the States; equalities between the communities constituting the States; that political equality which, making due allowance for physical barriers that cannot be surmounted, yields and affords to agriculture, to mining, to manufactures, and to commerce, throughout every part of this great Empire, equal facilities and advantages. Every Senator can answer for himself whether the Pacific coast enjoys this equality of privileges and advantages consistently with the obligations of the Government so long as it is kept separated and isolated. Let us not deceive ourselves. There is no destiny that secures, and will, in despite of our own errors, vices or crimes, perpetuate this inestimable Union. On the other hand, the fates are always assiduously engaged in weaving a fatal web for thoughtless and improvident States.

Ambition, Mr. President, is not exclusively a plant of eastern growth. It springs up and is as vigorous on the Pacific as upon the Atlantic; and our Pacific States will, if they are not allowed to connect themselves directly and intimately with the Eastern States, do just exactly what the older Atlantic States did. They will colonize the Pacific coast of the continent and set up for themselves. It is only a question of time, if there be no change of policy. The can be no more loyal to us and entertain no more affection for us than our forefathers cherished towards the country from which they emigrated to this continent. Then, I think, the Pacific Railroad involves this question: whether this capital, endeared to us by so many attractions and exciting so much hope, and pride and promise, shall, by the improvement of facilities for intercourse, commerce and communication between us and the Pacific coast, *remain the capital of the whole United States of America; or whether it shall dwarf and sink, and become the capital of the United States of Atlantic only; and Mexico, invested as it is with so many ancient and heroic traditions already, shall become a rival capital—the capital of the Pacific States of America.*

Mr. President, I shall not willingly lose my way in debates about the constitutional power of the Government of the United States to construct this road. For myself, I understand the Constitution of the United States to have been made "to establish justice, to maintain domestic tranquility, and to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." Believing, as I do, that justice cannot be maintained, tranquility preserved, or the blessings of liberty secured under the Constitution to this whole American people, divided as it is into two communities, isolated and separated from each other, I am in no frame of mind to indulge in that sharp political criticism which seeks to render the Constitution of the United States, and the Union which it constitutes, a powerless, spiritless, lifeless thing. Since it is necessary for peace, since it is necessary for order, for safety, for liberty, and for union, I can, without scrutinizing its provisions, find in it ample ground for my support of this great measure. But all will agree that in cases of immediate danger, or in case of such remote danger as exacts precaution, it is allowed by the Constitution of the United States to make post roads in the Territories of the United States, and military roads within the same Territories. That concession is all that this occasion demands.

Mr. President, I hope I may be excused for appealing to the Senate of the United States to remember that we are now a people of thirty millions, and that we are increasing at the rate of a million a year—not a million of slaves, or drones, or a million of subjects of ignorant and besotted castes, but a million, practically, of free, vigorous, enlightened, intelligent, emulous, ambitious men. Still, activity is the law of a community so strong, vigorous and prosperous. I mean activity beyond the daily occupation in domestic trades and professions, in minings and in agriculture, and in manufactures and commerce—an activity which constitutes the exterior life, if I may so call it, of a State, and which forces it on some career of improvement or aggrandizement; that political activity which, carrying one nation forward after another, or many along together, constitutes what we recognize as the world's progress, or the advance of civilization. Political activity is a law of nations. Of all the enlightened States which have existed in modern or in ancient times, there has been no one which has failed to obey this law. What was the colonization of the United States but the exercise of this activity by the British nation; what the colonization of the provinces lying to our north, including the western bank of the Mississippi, by France? Sir, Great Britain within the last two hundred years has, in obedience to this law of political activity, extended her empire in vast circles around the globe. France, in obedience to the same law, has disturbed and convulsed the nations of the earth for two hundred years, and made her language the conventional language of the world. In obedience to the same law, Spain, lethargic as she was, discovered the one-half of the globe; and Portugal, even less developed, as she was at the beginning of the fifteenth century, as a civilized State, rescued from oblivion the other half. History is only a record of political activity of nations.

How can this national activity of the American people be repressed, if it were wise to repress it? It never has been repressed. On the contrary, it has always had free scope. Our rescue of the dominion over so much of the Continent of Spain, France and England, as we now enjoy, has been only the exercise of that activity. We have rescued enough for present use, and for improvement for a considerable period in the future. What is to be done? This activity will not be repressed. Let me say now, that it will henceforth manifest itself either in a pacific form, in the form of peaceful enterprise, or in a martial form. One form or the other it must necessarily assume. It is for us to determine whether it shall be a pacific form or a military one. If any think that it can be repressed or conjured into peace by words, what they see going on in Central America, and in Sonora and Chihuahua, ought to satisfy them that Young America is not to be held in a state of rest by fastening green withes upon his limbs.

Now, Sir, I am not to say, for the first time here, that if there is a choice, I am for securing a peaceful direction of the activity of the nation. Peaceful activity is safer; it is cheaper; it is surer; it saved all the elements of national strength and national power, and increases them. War is desolating; and even the best advantages which it confers are detained at the cost of the distraction of large and precious energies of the human race. Besides, history teaches us nothing if it does not teach us that a chronic national passion for war is incompatible with the maintenance of our free Republican institutions. If I were asked why it is that the British race here is Republican and yet is monarchical in Europe, I should answer, it is because there it affects war, here it cherishes peace.

If we are to have a peaceful exercise of the national activity, it must be confined at home. War necessarily attends it or results from its labors when it passes our own boundaries. What other domestic ambition have we? what other employment? What other field is there at home for the exercise of our activity, but the improvement of the resources of wealth, of strength, and of power, which lie in the great regions which we have lately added to our empire? The Pacific Railroad will give peaceful employment to this activity for a considerable period; perhaps, Sir, throughout your life as well as mine. It will be within our own borders; it will be altogether subject to our own laws; it will bring us into collision with no foreign State. You may safely build this railroad at a cost of $100,000,000, and employ one hundred thousand men a year in the construction of it, and have peace with all nations; but, Sir, you cannot send a steamship on a voyage from New-York to San Juan without incurring some risk of foreign war.

Mr. President, if we are to secure the exercise of this activity peaceably and at home, and in an enterprise like this of the Pacific Road, it devolves upon Congress to direct it. It is a political enterprise, and must be controlled, directed, sustained by some power. It is incapable of self-direction. Individuals cannot direct it; commerce will not do it; the States have become sedentary forces: and the Federal Government, the common Government of all the States, which alone is responsible for this great work, and alone possesses the power and can control the means, must secure to the public activity the needful direction to attain that end.

My words are intended, Mr. President, rather to bring together, if possible, the friends and supporters of this measure, than to meet the objections which are made against its details. I have only one other thought to express. Every Senator may naturally desire that, when he shall retire from public life, he shall leave behind him some monument of patriotism, of his wisdom, and of his devotion to the interests of his country and to civilization. I can conceive of no monument which would be at once so imposing and so lasting as a single vote cast in favor of this great enterprise, emphatically the enterprise of our country and of our age. It was pleasant to me, the other day, to see that when we came upon questions of political relations towards those very distant countries, China and Japan, there were peace, harmony and agreement, in the Senate of the United States. It seems to me now that this great tract of unoccupied lands, waste, desolate, stretching away between us and the Pacific coast, is so distant from the North, so distant from the South, so separated from us all, so isolated, so new and strange to us all, that we can meet there as in a common field, leaving all our contentions behind us, and improve it for the common benefit of our posterity, and for the welfare and happiness of the human race. Whoever shall come into that field in that spirit, will entitle himself to that praise which the Roman historian gave to the statesman whom he loved and honored above all others: "He was moderate in acting for himself, but, when acting for his country, was dignified and efficient."

Cassius M. Clay on Free Labor, Slavery, Poverty and Things in General.

December 12, 1858.

W. O. Bourne, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 6th inst., also several publications, and the Constitution of the "Democratic Republican Workingmen's Iron Platform Association," are received, to which you invite my attention, and an expression of my views regarding them.

1. *Free Labor.* I agree with you, that it is in vain to hope that the laborer will be honored in the North or South whilst a portion of the laborers are degraded to chattel Slavery. The next question then is, "When and how are the slaves to be freed?"

2. *The Moral Question.* If Slavery was anything in itself of moral indifference, then we could and ought to await the result of what is called the "law of competition;" that is to say, when "free labor," by superior motive, and intelligence and energy, will make Slavery unprofitable and thereby destroy it. But as it is a great *wrong*, we cannot justly wait for such a solution. I confess that if I did not consider Slavery a wrong, I should not concern myself about it. Slaveholders say that it is a political question, and that moralists should not concern themselves about it. They know very well that if they can convince mankind that they are right, that mankind will not trouble themselves about its solution. As a political question, then, it is the creature of law—the law made it, and the law can unmake it. The motives for action rest with each voter's own conscience. It does not follow, however, that because Slavery is a wrong and a sin, that, therefore, there are not sufficient economical evils of its paternity to justify its overthrow. However obscure these evils may be to the master and others, to the free laborer they are very patent. The laboring man understands very well what is meant by "a rat"—he who studiedly underworks his brother laborers. Then, Slavery is "a rat." The laboring man understands how that convict-labor underworks his honest toil; well, then, Slavery is "penitentiary labor." It does not matter whether the slave is North or South; the effect is the same—except the freight, insurance, commission, &c., upon slave-grown articles in coming North are a tariff of protection to that extent to the Northern laborer, which the unfortunate free laborer of the South has not.

3. *The Law of Competition.* I propose to say a few words more upon the "natural law," or "law of competion." If mankind were governed only by their ideas of pecuniary or material interest, and their ideas were always omniscient and infallible, then it would be safe and wise to trust to it for the overthrow of Slavery. But man is not influenced solely by his ideas of pecuniary interest; nor are those ideas always infallible. On the contrary, he is a creature of imagination, sympathy, ambition, &c.,—his passions, or sentiments rather, as a general thing, overruling his appetites. Slavery in the United States is confessedly by its advocates claimed to be the basis of superior gentility, of courage, capability of governing, conservatism, and all that; its economical advantages are, if not questioned, at least not insisted on even by its defenders. It is logically absurd, then, to suppose that the weaker motive will control the greater—that a part, and a very small part, is greater than the whole; and, consequently, that Slavery, if "let alone," will not long continue to exist even after it will be, and shall also manifestly be, more expensive than free labor.

4. *A Tariff.* I have always been a tariff man. I lay down the axiom that the greatest perfection of material development exists where there is the greatest division of labor in the closest proximity. Division of labor, because that only can insure perfection and facility in execution; closest proximity, because that avoids all the extra cost of freight, insurance, interest, commission, &c. Now, "the world is (not) governed too much," but, too badly! It is the purpose of a tariff to compel men to do what is admitted to be their proper interest. A tariff brings our workshops to our doors; the tariff causes the fifty or sixty millions of dollars which you say are yearly sent abroad for French, and British, and India fabrics, to be paid to our own home laborers. This seems to be decidedly the best and only way permanently to dispense with "Workingmen's meetings in the Park!" and the humiliating "soup-houses." I should, upon philosophical principles, then, be for a tariff in every nation, even if all others established "free trade." Much more, then, am I for a tariff in my own nation, when most other nations war upon us with tariffs. 1. I am for a tariff, then, because it is ecomically the interest of the whole nation. 2. Because it is the cheapest and least vexatious mode of taxation. 3. Because it prevents pauperism at home. 4. Because it makes the moneyed aristocracy more dependent upon their neighbors who are less fortunate, and binds society together by lasting mutual interest. 5. Because it stimulates and reacts upon agricultural and all other arts and pursuits.

5. *The Labor Question.* I hold labor to be a natural law, and all natural laws are designed for man's highest happiness. I regard labor, then, not as a thing to be avoided, but sought after as a great blessing. It brings all our necessaries and luxuries of civilization; gives health and vigor, and beauty to the body, quickens the mental faculties, and regulates the passions, and strengthens the soul. I regard the man who never labors as unfortunate. The great men of all ages have labored with their hands. Theodore Parker, one of the greatest men of our day, labors, not as a necessity, but as a law of Divine Benignity. I labor. I need not say, then, that labor is honorable, and should be honored. Laborers are no more "*mud sills*" than men of other professions.

6. *Poverty* is a great misfortune. It does not follow only in the footsteps of the manual laborer. It has cursed the poet, the philosopher, the warrior, the divine, the scholar, and every grade of human genius, and all professions and pursuits. I imagine that no thoughtful reader of history fails to perceive that with the advance of civilization, the dignity of labor is more and more acknowledged; no question but that the material, mental, and social condition of the laborer has improved. I do not look for very sudden and beneficial reforms in the world, but I am by no means prepared to admit that *poverty* is an inevitable evil of our humanity. When we remember that the old law of agriculture was to wear out the land—now, to improve it; when I see the rich alluvial land of this new continent averaging from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat per acre, and old England producing thirty to forty, or more; when I see the chemical laws of manuring and growth just beginning to be understood; when the mechanical powers are for the first time largely applied to plowing, reaping, threshing, grinding and baking—I should regard myself as very presumptive if I should say that the time is not come, or coming, when all the children of our race shall have plenty of food and raiment—when subsistence and population shall go hand in hand, and necessary poverty cease on earth.

7. *Conclusion.* Let us not seek Quixotic remedies—neither Socialism, nor Fourierism, nor Mormonism, nor Spiritualism, nor any other "ism"—but, holding on to all the good of the past, look hopefully and cautiously to the future. How much is poverty increased by unnutritive production!—whisky, tobacco, tea, coffee, opium, gie-sang—all of which not only empty the purse, but destroy the body and degrade the soul. How much by false ideas of religion—by fast days, by holy days, and all that! How much by false views of honor and respectability, by vain show—the poor imitating the rich by foolish fashion and false taste! How much by idleness, thriftlessness and ignorance! Let us reform, then, in the direction of rational progress. 1. By governmental action, such as a tariff, abolition of Slavery, destruction of caste, *peace*, education of the people, internal improvements, encouragement of agriculture, mining, commerce, &c. 2. By individual negative action in all the above enumerated vices. 3. By a wiser understanding of the moral law, the laws of nature, our duty to God and to each other. 4. By honoring at all times only those who honor us, politically, personally and socially.

8. *The Republican Party.* I do not say that your organization should be dissolved—perhaps you had better not do it—but I think that you and I, your friends and mine, generally, are identical in views of the evils to be removed, and the way to do it. I think the Republican Party should receive your cordial support—that they will carry out your views. If they do not, then select another that will, and go there, AND I WILL GO WITH YOU. Very truly your friend,

C. M. CLAY.

SENATORS DOUGLAS AND JONES.

Personal and sharp Correspondence between Senators Douglas and Jones of Iowa.

From the Galena Courier.

Winchester, Aug. 7, 1858.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 28th of July, communicating to me the fact that there is a rumor in circulation in Galena, supposed to have come from Gen. Jones, of Iowa, that pending the Illinois Central Railroad grant in the United States, an arrangement was made between him and me, by which the interests of Galena were sacrificed to those of Dubuque, is received. I have a distinct recollection of the facts of the case, and they are in substance as follows: The bill, as drawn and introduced into Congress by myself, provided for a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the mouth of the Ohio river, with a branch to Chicago, and another to Galena, the north-western terminus of the road. Gen. Jones, his colleague, and perhaps some others, objected to Galena as a terminus, on the ground that the road would not connect with the Mississippi river, and thus a hiatus would be created in the railroad between the east and west side of the river. *I endeavored to dissuade them from their objections*, and to induce them to allow the bill to pass in the shape I had introduced it, *but they were immovable and insisted on defeating the bill*, unless we would extend the road to Dubuque. Upon full consultation with my colleagues in both Houses of Congress, it was determined to permit the alteration to be made, under the belief that the whole bill would be defeated unless we consented to the change, and we thought it was better to allow the change to be made than to lose the bill altogether, although we did not think tha our Iowa friends were treating us kindly by attempting to defeat a great measure for our State, on a point of the kind. Under these circumstances, I did cheerfully acquiesce and concur in the determination of the united Delegation of the State, to agree to the change by which the road should be extended to Dubuque, but carefully omitting to provide at what point the crossing should be, whether at Dubuque, at Tête de Morts, or at any intermediate point. I will only add that any insinuation, or intimation, on the part of Gen. Jones, or any of his friends, that I had any collusion with him, and was willing to sacrifice the interests of Galena to those of Dubuque, or any other point, is basely and infamously false.

Very respectfully, your friend,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

H. G. Crouch, Esq., Galena, Ill.

Gen. Jones' Letter in Reply to the Foregoing.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 9, 1858.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, Chicago, Ill.—Sir: Herewith is inclosed your letter dated August 7, 1858, to H. G. Crouch, Editor of the Galena, Ill., *Courier*, cut from that paper of the 2d inst., with the editorial accompanying the same headed—"*A Base Calumny.*" I will not condescend to notice the scurrilous editorial, predicated upon the many *willful misrepresentations* of your letter, preferring to deal with you, as more responsible than your instrument. I say "*willful misrepresentation*," because you say "you have a distinct recollection of the facts in the case," and because the journals and debates of the Senate prove your statements to be wholly destitute of truth, so far as you refer to my colleague, (Gen. A. C. Dodge) myself and our friends as having ever *expressed or entertained* the idea, as you say of defeating the bill unless the road was extended to Dubuque," though we surely had as much right so to amend it as our Southern friends of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama had to suggest and *require*, as I think they did, that you should make the road extend to Mobile through those three States.

You knew well that neither you nor your colleague, Gen. Shields, ever had such consultation, either between yourselves or your colleagues of the House, before I offered my amendment to make the road terminate at this place instead of at Galena. You, moreover, knew equally well that when I approached you towards the close of the debate in the Senate on the bill with my amendment, and asked you whether you had any objections to my offering it, stating, as I did, that it was merely to extend your road to Dubuque, 12 or 15 miles further West, that you not only freely assented thereto, but *thanked* me for the suggestion; and that I immediately thereafter, in your presence and hearing, obtained the assent also of your colleagues to the same effect. That I then offered it, and it was passed without a dissenting vote or objection from any quarter whatever, as the records show.

You must also recollect that within twenty-four hours *after* the passage of the bill through the Senate, I informed you that I had had a conversation with Col. Baker, the then Representative from Galena in Congress, and that he declared to me that he would not allow the bill to pass the House without having my amendment stricken from it, and that you then said you didn't care what Baker wished; that it was right the road should terminate on the Mississippi, and so connect with our proposed railroad, and that you would so state to your colleagues, Col. Richardson, Maj. Harris, and others of the House, who would take charge of the bill, and would prevent Baker from making any such amendment in that body.

The assertion on your part that I or my colleague or any one of our friends, had determined to *defeat* your bill upon the ground stated by you, or for any other reason whatever, is false, and its publication being deferred until the day of the late Illinois election, too late to be contradicted by myself or others, shows that you and he, (your Galena organ,) who acted for you, designed to mislead the Galena people, and thus accomplish your selfish purpose. The journals and the debates of the Senate show that General Dodge and I heartily coöperated with you and your colleague in every effort and every vote which was given on that question. For many considerations, we could not but be deeply interested in the passage of that bill.

At the celebration of the completion of the Illinois Central railroad to Dunleith, held at this place in July, 1855, you complimented me in exalted terms in your speech on that occasion as the person who procured the amendment, making Dubque the terminus of the road; and although you knew that hundreds of your own constituents were there present, you did not *intimate* that the same had been done contrary to your wishes. You were then addressing an Iowa audience whom you wished to propitiate.

Again, sir, when you last visited Dubuque, (August 26, 1857,) you had an interview with J. B. Dorr, the editor of the *Express and Herald*, of this city, who had, ever since you introduced the Kansas and Nebraska bill in the Senate, been your bitter opponent, and the opponent that measure. The next morning an editorial article appeared in that paper, of which the following is an extract:

"But Illinois is not the only State which has been benefitted by the policy and by the labors of Stephen A. Douglas. All the Western States are indebted to him for the material prosperity which is observable within their borders. We believe, however, that our own State (Iowa) stands next to Illinois in her obligations to Mr. Douglas. To him more than to any living man is owing the magnificent railroad system which is destined to make her one of the wealthiest and most important States of the West. Even our own good city of Dubuque owes, in a great measure, her importance to the labors of Mr. Douglas. She knows that the extension of the Northwestern branch of the Illinois Central to the opposite bank of the Mississippi has greatly added to her prosperity, and the land-grant roads running from here to the interior will still add more towards making her the commercial metropolis of the region north and west of Chicago."

Two numbers of the paper containing the above extract were sent to you the next day, one to Galena and the other to Chicago, with the expectation that you would have the honesty to spurn the offer thus made you by your *newly* acquired advocate here, to the detriment of myself, for whom you then professed friendship. Instead of doing so, however, the same article was republished in the *Times*, your organ at Chicago, and that, too, within a very few days after it came out here, and whilst you were still at Chicago, necessarily within your knowledge, if not at your request. Thus, Sir, at one time you extolled me in unmeasured terms for causing Dubuque to be made the terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad when addressing an Iowa audience; at another, you allow Dodge your ally and my unscrupulous opponent here to claim that which justly belongs to me and appropriate it to your temporary benefit. And now, when arraigned by your constituents for allowing me to make an amendment to your bill, to the disadvantage of Galena, (as the people there believe,) you resort to the *dishonest and unworthy pretext* of saying you were compelled either to allow the amendment to be made, or to lose the bill entirely, because "*they* (myself and colleague) *were immovable and insisted on defeating the bill*," &c. Neither Gen. Dodge, his father, nor myself, ever voted against you or Gen. Shields on any amendment or proposition offered to the bill, and it finally passed by yeas and nays 26 to 14; so we had not, as you allege, the power to defeat the bill, as still it would have passed.

My amendment was offered without consultation with any one, not excepting my own colleague, or any one of my own constituents. I am proud of having procured such a benefit for the State which has trusted and honored me, but I would spurn it had it been obtained "by collusion" with yourself or any one else—a charge never within my knowledge made at Galena or elsewher, until now meanly insinuated by yourself.

This, Sir, is the third time that you have made "*infamously false*" accusations against me, and that I have been compelled to fasten the lie upon you. Though you may, at the sacrifice of Democratic organizations, have effected *a* triumph in your State, as you say, "over Executive and Congressional dictation," I can but look with contempt upon any fame or position you may have acquired by a union with "white spirits and black, blue spirits and gray," Black Republicans, South Americans, disappointed office-seekers, &c., as I do upon the miserable resort to opprobrious epithets connected with my name, but ered with a contingency which gave a sure escape.

GEO. WALLACE JONES.

P. S.—This was prepared at the time and place it bears date, and would have been sent to you had I known where it would reach you. As you are still canvassing the country, I address it to you at our own home, and pubish a copy of the same in order to make sure of its being seen by you.

GEO. W. JONES.

Reasons why all Parties should Nominate Southern Candidates for President in 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Will you allow me, through the columns of your widely circulated journal to indulge in a few reflections concerning the propriety and expediency of selecting the next President of the United States from the South. In the first place that object can only be attained certainly and effectively by all the political parties making their Presidential nominations from the south side of Mason and Dixon's mysterious and mythical line. The North having furnished the three last Chief Magistrates, it is only but justice to the South that she should give us the next one. It would be wise and beneficent to establish the precedent at an early day that our Presidents should be taken alternately quadrennially from the North and South. If our political parties would all agree to take their candidates for 1860 from the South it would do much towards softening the bitter asperities of existing sectional strife. It will hardly be disputed that the South is able and willing to supply the political parties of the day, whether they be two, three or four with candidates who possess the requisite ability, and whose antecedents guarantee the necessary embodiment of principles which constitute the issues of the age.

In party calculations, the virtue called availibility generally takes precedence over all others. The question then arises, How much of that article can be found in the Southern Presidential Market? We may say in the premises that the People of the United States, as well as the politicians, are in a dense fog about this time as to what constitutes the proper material to make an available Presidential candidate. However this may be decided, there will be no difficulty in supplying a fair sample in the South to suit all grades and shades of political faith. For the sake of illustration let us take, for instance, such men for the Democratic Party as Hammond, of South Carolina, or Floyd, of Virginia. For the American, or People's Party, such men as Crittenden, of Kentucky, or Houston, of Texas. For the Republican Party, such men as Bell, of Tennessee, Botts, of Virginia, or Blair, of Missouri. Would not either of these gentlemen make very respectable Presidents? Some of them are representative men, and would compare, in point of ability, with any statesman north of that wonderful and mystical Mason & Dixon's line. A President for 1860, taken from the South in the person of a man of enlarged and liberal views of National Progress, would unquestionably prove more popular and acceptable to the People of the North, and less liable to the charge of Southern partiality than any Northern man would probably be.

I take it, no man is fit to be President of the United States who is not competent and willing to do equal and exact justice to all portions of the Confederacy, without regard to latitude or longitude. This opinion will be concurred in by every reflecting mind in the United States. The stupid array, politically speaking, of the North against the South, or the South against the North, ought to be put down as soon as possible. Since the South is entitled to the next President, let the political parties set about the work of hunting up available candidates. Let all eyes turn towards the sunny South for the man suitable to rule over all the land.

These views are suggested for the sole purpose of provoking serious consideration of the subject. President-making is the legitimate business of each voter in the United States, and it behooves every man to weigh well the events that are constantly passing before him. The independent Press of the country is the only medium through which public opinion can be successfully spoken. Therefore, when opinions are advanced to which an editor may not subscribe, he may have the kindness to give them to the public for what they are worth. A feeling of interest and reciprocity is thus engendered by the journal and its readers which cannot fail to be conducive of independence of thought and of action.

DIAL ROCKS.

The Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a plain man to offer a few remarks in answer to your strictures upon Mr. Foster's amendment to the Pacific Railroad bill now pending before Congress.

In your article you seem not to be aware of the fact which has been established by actual experiments by some of our Railroads—the Hudson River Road for one, I believe—that one rail of the American Iron will wear as long as three of the English Iron. You are probably aware that the iron which is found in various parts of our country is as good, if not superior, to any imported iron. Then why is it not best, that as our Government is about to construct a road of such magnitude, and one which, in your many editorials, you have lauded as being the probable thoroughfare of the commerce of the world, should be constructed of the best materials that can be found.

Why, in this road, should the Government follow the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of many of our private roads? You have had much to say about the want of economy of Railroad Companies; and is not this one of the heaviest leaks they have? Where is there a road of any extent that has not a large number of hands who are constantly engaged in replacing rails that are worn out?

Again, will not the course proposed give employment to a large number of men who are out of employ, because the cheap labor of England has cut off their business? Will not the produce of our own mines add to the general wealth of the country? Did ever a farmer get rich by feeding his family upon his neighbor's wheat, while he let his own crops rot upon the ground? Again; will not this incidentally foster other branches of our iron trade, and, indeed, of almost all other branches of business, to feed and clothe the men engaged in this?

These ideas, Mr. Editor, were suggested to my mind upon reading your remarks on the subject, and I have thrown them out, believing that a vast multitude hold the same views, and I hope and trust that a majority of both branches of Congress will be of the same opinion. And let us have the road, and put it through in the shortest time possible, is the desire of an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Some of the Suggestions in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late Report of the Secretary of the Navy contains one or two good things. The recommendation that the inmates of the Naval Asylum should live at large is an excellent one. Why should they not? Why limit them to the bounds of a regulated institution? Are they hospital subjects?—send them to a hospital, or have a hospital in some retired part of the country purposely for such cases. An exchange of the property of the Government in the City or a suitable place in the country, would result in the greatest advantage to the sailor. We have heard how difficult it was to content the men at the Asylum. It is natural. Who, in his old age, with unclouded faculties, would like to be under the restraints of, perhaps, some young man? How much more kind, liberal and just, to give them their allowance quarterly or semi-annually, and let them choose their own asylum! Some of them, probably, have homes. Let them go there. Let them go among their people—the people among whom they were raised—and let them spend there the rest of their lives, if you please, on cheap whisky and tobacco. That is their look out. The paradise they have chosen may not, in your eyes, be the happiest one, but it is to them. Let the old sailor enjoy himself in his own way.

A system might be adopted by which you would have no such incumbrances, and yet be a thousand times better served than at present—a system mutually advantageous to the public and to the individual. It is to draw the boys designed to form the seamen of the Navy from the Congressional Districts, as you do the officers, and school them for one year on condition that they will afterwards serve one term of three years in the Navy, and when they shall have repeated their enlistments until they had served twenty-one years under the age of forty-five, to allow them a ration a day, or six dollars a month, for the rest of their lives. How many men have we in the Navy now who can neither read nor write? Is this creditable to the Government? Let it not be said that reading or writing are not necessary to the common sailor. How, then, is he to communicate with his friends or the Government if he have business or duty?

In the event of the system being adopted, there would be need of a bureau especially to attend to it. Some of the boys might retire altogether from the sea after having tasted salt water three years, while others would go into the merchant service. In either case there would be no loss to the public. Three or four schools would be required. The boys should live on board ship, but the school should be on shore. There would be a yearly examination, and the boys would be graduated. If ever one of these boys should qualify himself for examination as an officer, the opportunity should be afforded him; but we incline to the opinion that the education of an officer is altogether a different thing from that of the sailor, while we yet attach due importance to so much education for the sailor as is necessary to fit him for the intelligible discharge of all his duties. Coming, like the officers, from all parts of the country, if ever a question of patriotism should arise, we might be sure the sailor, like the officer, would decide for the common good. Constituted as the Navy now is, it must always make some difference with whom we are in conflict, but when none but our own born boys form the rank and file, as well as the leaders, we may be sure of the result. I cannot, for the life of me, see any reason why the system could not be carried out, and if it appear a little-startling at first, that you would soon have a long list of pensioners on the Government, be it remembered how much service you will have received. The cream of every man's life who has served you will have been yours; and if he now have a little income of his own which he draws from the Government, it is not likely he will cease, on that account, to be useful.

The Secretary is right, too, about regulations. It would be unwise to fix, by law, the details of the service, while, at the same time, certain general rules should be established for the guidance of all in authority. As little should be left to arbitrary will and pleasure as possible, while, at the same time the utmost scope should be allowed to the exercise of a sound discretion. It was rather remarkable that the officers appointed to draw up regulations should have taken upon themselves to frame a code of laws. Mr. Toucey, very properly, spoke of these. JUST SO.

The Scientific Mode of Anchoring in a Rough Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the appearance of the article on this subject, published in your journal on the 16th inst., the writer has been asked what he would do were there capes on either hand, or an indentation in the coast, forbidding any clawing off either to starboard or larboard. In a word: *What is the best method of anchoring, so as not to drag the ground tackle*, or be wrecked in a gale on a lee shore? In answering this question, we may as well begin by conceding that nothing made of wood and iron can resist the *direct* force of the wind and waves. But, as the lightest master of fence can turn the edge of a broadsword by means of a mere wire of small arms, so can a skillful master of the sea turn off and render harmless the greatest fury of the wildest of tornadoes. I believe that merely having a pair of additional hawse holes, about two-fifths of the vessel's length, back from the stern so as to balance the ship four or five points off from the wind's eye, and running out the cable from this quarter,—or if the ship should have only the common hawse holes, then to take a spring upon the cable, and haul so as to bring the ship to ride as by a bridle about three points off, or less, or more, as may be found best, according to the vessel's model—that a ship may ride out almost any gale with only tolerable ground and tackle.

But it is understood that all top hamper must be cleared away. This admits of demonstration mathematically. But it is not needed, for I have tried this experiment myself, and found it to answer admirably. Indeed, the principle of the operation may be understood by any landsman, even, who has ever crossed a ferry conducted on the principle above involved.

By laying an anchor and cable in a river, and attaching a vessel as above stated, she swings across the stream, and it is only to let go and belay on the after-pin and she swings back again. This device is, perhaps, older than the time of Noah's Ark. And so are all the principles old. The novelty of all inventions consists simply in the application. "But," says Lavater, "the more common, simple and seemingly easy cases of discovery, in the means to the attainment of any great end, the more genius is there in the plan." And Lord Bacon declares, also, that "Before a thing is discovered we think it impossible, but when it is done we stare and wonder why it was not done before. The mind then receives it with a degree of affinity as if we had known it before."

Our purpose was not to boast of a very simple thing, but merely to prevent its being overlooked any longer because of its extreme simplicity.

But all the means of saving vessels in the last extremity are not exhausted even if all the anchors suited to a ship of any burden have been lost.

Supposing the anchor entirely too small to be used as in ordinary circumstances, and it must be made to hold at all events:

The first thing is to cut away all the masts and all top hamper, and leave, if any thing, no more than one or two fore-and-aft sails standing. While this is being done prepare the anchor with a spring on the cable, and run down the hawser, which makes the spring, a hogshead or two full of any heavy material.

The ship will then be held by a bridle, and the weight of the loaded hogsheads will take up all that the vessel gives after each wave has passed. This will be disputing every inch of ground. Nor should we yield to despair in any extremity, as I have seen men perfectly stupefied and immoveable, while others were throwing overboard the cards, and others, again, hunting up the great Bible and installing the weakest woman on board as a temporary chaplain, and others, worse than all, were breaking open the brandy lockers—the chief officer's knees knees actually knocking together with mortal terror, thinking only of his own sins, as if his miserable life were really of more importance than that of all on board.

Such men ought not to go to sea at all, or indeed anywhere, but sit down directly and repent, and resolve to lead good lives for the future. None of the remedies of the purest science can avail in the hands of a coward. Steady coolness is essential to good seamanship. But this is only repeating what everybody knows; and yet, in stating all that is necessary in the last extremity, it cannot be too much insisted on as the most necessary thing to give effect to all beside. But with a self-poised character and all that science may develop, the world may yet witness the powers of the air turning their arms against each other at man's bidding, while he sits as umpire, smiling in triumph, with

"His head in sunbeams, and his feet on storms."

For if, as science has demonstrated by experiments, that the waves of light may be made to produce darkness by counter-action, and, by like means, the waves of sound may be made to effect stillness—if so, the idea may be expressed—why may not a balance of the wild ocean waves and winds be equally possible, and why should not science teach and render it practicable? It will yet be done, and the clue has herein been given.

It will be a very pretty problem for mathematicians to discover the true balance of forces, and how much hold on the ground is necessary for a vessel of any burden. And so we shall leave it for the present at least.

But for practice no calculation is necessary, when a spring is taken on a cable. By hauling more or less, an astute sailing master will feel instinctively, almost, at what angle, or how many points on or off, the vessel labors least; and that position which he feels is best he will preserve of course.

CLINTON ROOSEVELT.

Young Men of Color.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I take this form, to ask your subscribers if there is any one of them interested in the prosperity of the young men of color in this metropolis. I am not a little interested in their welfare, and would solicit, if I am not too impetuous, the attention of the public. I would like to have those who speak so often of their inability to perform certain tasks, inquire whether there are any who have not manifested their genius in few important works, if not many. I pass over all consideration of their future destiny, as regards their talents. I would not particularly refer to, but I would insinuate that there are some of them who possess penetrating minds, and can do for themselves if allowed by their superiors.

Yours with high regard, BROWN.

Exemption from Disease.

From the Boston Traveller.

For the year 1858, now near its close, only one death has occurred in this city from small-pox, while in New-York the mortality from this disorder has, at times, been as high as twenty per week, and probably for the entire year, will reach 400 or more. The exemption of Boston, in this particular, has now continued through several years. In 1850, however, the deaths by small-pox reached 192, and in 1854, 118; while for the six years ending in 1854, the number was 413. The systematic vaccination established by the City Physician, Dr. Clark, under the supervision of the authorities, has probably tended, in a great degree, to this desirable result.

Discontinuance of Land Districts.—The Secretary of the Interior has found it necessary, in compliance with law, to order the discontinuance of the "Platte" and "Chariton" land districts in the State of Missouri. This notice suspends all entries of land in these districts immediately, except in consummating *existing* preemption claims, for which purpose the offices at *Plattsburg* and *Milan* will be kept open until the 31st day of March next, and also for the purpose of delivering patents for lands in those districts to the patentees who may be entitled to them. After the 31st of March next the archives of the discontinued districts, with the undelivered patents, &c., will be transmitted to Booneville, at which office the lands of the discontinued districts will be made subject to entry. The land officers at Plattsburg and Milan have been directed by telegraph to suspend entries, and full general instructions on this subject will be at once sent to the officers of all the districts above-mentioned.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

Conclusion of the Testimony—Postponement of the Argument.

From Our Own Reporter.

New-Haven, Friday Night, Dec. 24.

Quite unexpectedly the testimony in this case was concluded this evening. Mrs. Bennett was examined in private this afternoon, at the opening of the Court, and then her public cross examination was commenced by Gov. Dutton. This afternoon was the first and only time that she has displayed any signs of physical weariness. At times her eyelids would droop, and the color leave her cheeks, but Gov. Dutton found it impossible to shake her testimony in the least. His cross examination was like putting his knuckle to the knob of a Leyden jar: though the outward appearance indicated no brilliancy within, the sparks came leaping out with as much vivacity as ever. When Mrs. B. passed again into the hands of Judge Blackman, her own counsel, the resolution she had thus far displayed partially failed her, and she was obliged to leave some of the least important of the statements of the Doctor's witnesses uncontradicted. She entered a *caveat*, however, against its being taken for granted that she conceded the truth of the parts she did not particularly notice. Some testimony of no great importance was then offered for the Doctor, and the case was declared closed.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Governor Dutton, in his cross-examination, first took up Mrs. B.'s denial of the truth of Phœbe Williams' testimony.

Question—You said Phœbe could not sew? Answer—She could not sew decently; she, however, did the plainest, most common sewing.

Q.—Did you ever tell any one that you did not get her as a seamstress, but were surprised to find she was a good one? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—At whose request did Mr. Gillette go to Hoboken? A.—At the request of all the ladies.

Q.—Did he go with you to a painting gallery? A.—He did, though he has forgotten it. We rode up, and he, I think, continued in the omnibus when we got out.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him about the paintings? A.—I think not; there was nothing to talk about; the paintings were principally portraits and landscapes.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Beck? A.—At Mrs. Quinn's; but I never went there with him.

Q.—Did you never go there with Mr. Beck at any time? A.—Now I reflect, I remember once that I did; Mrs. Sellidge, Mr. Evans, Miss Mandeville and some others, went in company; I was with them at the time, and I believe Beck was along.

Q.—Why did the Doctor not go? A.—Because he did not choose to make himself agreeable, I told him I was going and know he knew I was going.

Q.—It was in the Summer of '57 you went to West Rock? A.—In the Spring.

Q.—Where was Beck boarding then? A.—At the Tontine; I asked the Doctor if I could go to the Rock.

Q.—How do you know you did? A.—I know I did; I never went out without his leave.

Gov. Dutton—Stop, ma'am. I want to confine your attention to this time.

Q.—Beck helped you go up the Rock, did he? A.—Yes.

Q.—On that occasion Mr. Dechandon and Mrs. Sellidge went up together, leaving yourself and Mr. B. and the other lady together, I believe? A.—Yes; sometimes they were so far ahead as to be out of sight and then we would all be together again.

Q.—Where were the other three at the time of his insulting conversation? A.—I had crept through the crevice made by the Rocks at Judge's Cave and sat down; the rest were a rod or two off.

Q.—Did the others hear the talk, his insulting proposition and your reply? A.—I do not think they did; as near as I can recollect his talk was about his admiring me more than any lady he ever met.

Q.—Did he say nothing of marrying you? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did you tell Miss Sellidge or Miss Mandeville that Mr. Beck had made improper propositions? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—He said your husband was a coward; did you resent that? A.—No, because I knew it was true. [Laughter.]

Q.—Why did you not call on the other gentlemen to defend you? A.—I did not think best to have any scenes at that time; and moreover, Mr. Dutton, I thought I could take care of myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blackman—That's it; especially before folks.

Q.—Did you walk down the rock that day with Mr. Beck? A.—I may have done so; that was the last conversation I ever had with him, and I talked enough with him to let him know what I thought of him.

Q.—Where did Mr. Beck get out of the carriage on returning? A.—In Orange-street, I think; he never came back to the Tontine again.

Q.—Did you not know Beck was dissolute? A.—No, Sir; he was a member of the College Church at that time, and was brought to the house frequently by my husband.

Q.—About the letter you introduced yesterday. Did you hand it again to your husband after you found it in his vest pocket? A.—I did not, as I did not think it worth while to do so if he thought no more of it.

Q.—Did you say anything to him, or he to you, about that letter? A.—I do not remember that there was any conversation on the subject.

Q.—Did you lock it up privately in your desk? A.—I did not, because the Doctor had broken the key to my desk and I could not.

Q.—How long after you reached Stepney did your husband get you the calico dress you mentioned? A.—It might have been the first week.

Q.—How was it, then, you wore that loose gown all the time? A.—The calico dress was not made up.

Q.—Where was it you and Mr. Smith were found in the position you spoke of, you on his knee; what time of day? A.—Early gaslight.

Q.—How long had you been in the room alone with him? A.—Time enough to let him put on his gloves.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that the cause of his sitting down was because he was too unwell to stand? A.—I do believe that was the reason.

Q.—Did you think it a particularly favorable time to sit on his knee when he was so unwell? A.—I did I suppose, or I should not have seated myself there. [Great laughter.]

Q.—How long did you sit there? A.—No time at all; Doctor came in.

Q.—You asked Doctor after you got back to George-street why he was not jealous? A.—I did, as I did not know but he might be jealous, though I had not the slightest idea he would be so affected.

Q.—With reference to Mr. Gillette, did he not take Sarah Newman's feet and put them on an ottoman? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Did he not sit near you? It was a very warm day. A.—That was just the reason he should not do so; [laughter;] he *never* sat near enough to me to fan me.

Q.—Did he kiss you ever? A.—He said this morning he did, and I suppose he did.

Q.—Did you tell any one in New-Haven of it? A.—No, Sir, I never did.

Q.—Did he ever have any conversation with you about your being suited to Dr. Bennett? A.—Never did any such talk at all pass between us.

Q.—You say you were in the habit of taking money from the Doctor's pocket-book? A.—I did not say I was in the habit of doing so; occasionally I did.

Q.—You say you finally got hardened to it? A.—I did, because I was put into such close quarters.

Q.—What did you do with the money—buy jewelry or dresses? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I bought a pound of candies once, and never anything but what was absolutely necessary.

Q.—At the time of your going to Auburn, who did you visit there? A.—I visited Eliza Lewis, who has testified against me.

Q.—Did you have any communication with her? A.—Not very free.

Q.—Did you talk about Horace Smith? A.—I think we did.

Q.—Are you prepared to say you never said you loved Horace Smith? A.—[Very decidedly]—I never said anything she could construe into an expression of unlawful love.

Q.—You remember that Horace Smith left the house at one time early in the morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long before breakfast did you get up on that occasion? A.—I called Phœbe, and probably saw Mr. S. before I called him out to his meal; I never told Mr. Lewis that he declared he loved me or clasped me in his arms.

Q.—Did you never tell Miss Harter you corresponded with Smith? A.—I think I did; and that I gave her to understand Doctor did not see the letters.

Q.—Did you never say to Miss Harter of Mr. Wehner while he was sick, that he loved you so that you were afraid he would commit suicide? A.—No Sir; I never flattered myself I had any such power over him [laughter.]

Q.—You never said that while Doctor was there, Wehner played, and that when he was away you talked? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you never say that Doctor made Wehner take his pay for tuition; and that he (W.) returned it to you? A.—Never; the fact was not so either; Mr. Wehner rendered a receipted bill to Mr. Bennett as a consideration for his kindness during sickness, and Doctor accepted it, very much to my mortification. Doctor would not have paid for the music I had either, had I not told him I should return it all unless he did pay for it.

Q.—Did you never say that Wehner once loved you, but that he had now become cold and indifferent? A.—No, Sir; I never used the words "cold and indifferent" until I came to this trial; I have learned them by heart, however, from Doctor's witnesses?

Q.—What time was it the indifference between yourself and Miss Harter began? A.—In the Winter of '56 and '57.

Q.—Did you ask Miss H. to assist you in securing some property? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not in any way confide in her after the time referred to? A.—I accepted her services when she offered to do things for me no one else offered to do.

Q.—Was there any money borrowed of Mr. Blakeslee. A.—I think there was; Mr. Dutton, I must explain about that money to you, or you will never understand it.

Q.—Were you never in the room Eli Bennett described here? A.—I have been there when Doctor took me there, but at no other time, for I did not know the way.

Q.—Did you not write a letter to Eli Bennett on that particular subject to which reference has been made [Abortion]? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Did you not read Miss Lewis a letter received from Horace Smith? A.—I did, and can tell the passage; he said he was sorry my life had been cast on such a desert; (it was in answer to my complaints to him about my husband;) I am not sure whether he added that if I had been his wife he would have treated me better, or that if he had had a wife he would have treated her better; he did say that he would advise me never to leave my husband.

Q.—Did you not, after the petition was brought, go with the Doctor to get an overcoat at Mr. Fitch's? A.—I certainly did go with him; he made me do so; I was not on pleasant terms at all with him at that time, however.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge prejudicial to Mrs. Gill's character, or did you not state to your husband that her character was bad? A.—I never had the least knowledge of anything derogatory to Mrs. G.'s character, and could not have said any such thing to my husband.

Q.—Why did you call on Mrs. North with Mrs. Graham? A.—Expressly to face her down to the stories she had told, or rather to see whether she would dare repeat to my face the stories she had told to others, for I could not allow any one to take such liberties with my name and character as Mrs. N. did.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Ward about the testimony she would give? A.—Mrs. W. came to my house shortly before I went to Cuba, and in conversation asked whether I had subpœned her; I told her I had not, and she said: "Then it must be the Doctor who has done so; I shall go to Massachusetts and get away from him—the wretch;" in reply to something else, Mrs. W. said: "We all know the Doctor is an unnatural—unkind husband."

Direct examination—Judge Blackman—Q.—What else did Mrs. Ward say in the conversation you refer to? A.—That she had never nursed in a family where a man interfered so much with the business; he said, in Mrs. Graham's presence, that his feelings towards his wife had changed, and that if she (Mrs. Ward) nursed me, she must not look to him for pay; she told Mrs. Rockwell, before Mrs. Graham, about the Doctor's pulling her up when she lay down in the afternoon, shaking her and telling her to get up and go sewing; she would come up stairs and tell me how the Doctor inquired how her last patient was; she would, she said, pretend to think he meant me, and when she went on to tell about me, he would say, "No, no, I do not mean her, I mean that woman in Wooster-street;" she told of this to show how hard-hearted the Doctor was.

Q.—State about Miss Harter's proposal to you? A.—She asked me after the petition was drawn, if I had got away my Summer wardrobe from Doctor; I told her "No," and she said "Why didn't you?" I replied "I had no means of getting it;" she said she would assist me; I answered, "You can't, you are only a woman like myself, and we can't get away those boxes;" "Well," said she, "Mr. Sanford would help you; he despises the Doctor and would like to crush him under his foot as he would a worm; and I know an express man who hates the Doctor, and he will help; we will get the clothes and you can keep them till this is all over, but you know Dr. B. is too mean to give them to you if you leave them there;" I told her I should be glad to get any help to take them away, so I told her where they were, and she said herself and Mr. Sanford, and the express man, went up and got them and took them to Mrs. Taylor's where she boarded, and that they were then subject to my command; Sanford took the clothes and turned them over to Doctor, except a few fragments, and I have never seen them since. [Mrs. B. here said she was too much fatigued to proceed, and her examination closed, though there were one or two matters she would have wished to explain.]

Mr. Allis was asked how he had superscribed his letters to Mrs. B. for the last few years. A.—Some I have superscribed to Mr. Blakeslee's care; for a year, perhaps, I did so, and perhaps no more than six months; I did so at my daughter's direction.

The Court asked the counsel for the respondent whether they wished to introduce any further testimony.

Gov. Dutton replied that they would like to recall two or three.

Mrs. Delia Ward was recalled and examined by Mr. Watrous.

Q.—It has been said you invited a gentleman up to see Mrs. B. when she was sick? A.—I never invited Mr. Smith nor any one else up to her room while she was sick.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. ever tell you that she had put her hand into the fire, and that she would hold it there till it was burned off? A.—Never; I have often heard her say that supposing she should get her bill, it was not because she wanted to marry again.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett say anything to you about her situation as adapted to commend her to the Court? A.—I do not remember if we said anything of the Court, but she said she thought it would excite sympathy.

Gov. Dutton—What about your going to Massachusetts to avoid appearing as witness? A.—I did say that I was going there, as I did not want to appear here.

Q.—Did you say anything about Dr. Bennett being a wretch? A.—Not that I remember.

Cross-examination by Mr. Blackman—Q.—When did Mrs. Bennett say anything about sympathy? A.—It was not when I was nursing her; she was going to leave the Doctor; it was when she lived in State-street.

Q.—Did she speak of the ordeal she must pass through as an easy thing? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did she say anything about backing out? A.—Not at all.

Q.—She rather implied, then, that she meant to go on with it? A.—Yes, she did imply it.

Mr. Blackman—That is all we wanted.

Q.—Did you ever say anything to Mrs. Bennett about the Doctor being a wretch? A.—*Provided her story* was true, I said he was.

Q.—You certainly did not say anything about his being a clever fellow? A.—Oh, no; no—not at all. [Great laughter.]

Mrs. Charles W. Peckham was recalled.

Q.—From whom did you learn the name of the gentleman with whom Mrs. B. said she was in love. A.—Mrs. B. told me herself; Mrs. B. corrected me when on the stand the other evening; she turned around to me and said she thought I was wrong in saying Mr. —— was a good man. [Here there was a perfect explosion of surprise. Mrs. B. raised her hand with an involuntary exclamation, protesting as earnestly as she could without words against the statement. Mr. Blackman shoved back from the table suddenly, calling out remonstrances from the gentlemen opposite. The witness persisted in her statement, though it was perfectly evident to every one that it was morally impossible for Mrs. B. to communicate with the witness in any way at any time, had she desired to do so, without attracting the attention of the Court or of the lawyer. No further questions were asked her.]

Mrs. Lewis was recalled.

Gov. Dutton—State the sentence of the letter Mrs. B. read to you about Horace Smith.

The Court—You must ask her whether she wishes to change her testimony. Repetition of former testimony can not be allowed.

The witness—I do not wish to change any of my testimony; what I stated was assuredly true.

Mrs. M. L. McCarthy took the stand.

Mr. Watrous—Did Mrs. B., in your presence, ever say Mr. Gillette kissed her? A.—She did, once; she remarked that she did not know, but she was going to have company over the Sabbath; she said that he told her she should never have been the wife of such a man as her present husband, and that, after saying it, he kissed her; as Mr. G. was coming up to stay over Sunday, to preach for Mr. Phelps, she feared he might come to their house, but she hoped he would not.

Q.—How about Phœbe Williams' capacity as a seamstress? A.—Mrs. B. said Phœbe was capable of cutting out drawers for the children, and of making them, and that she was a good seamstress.

Cross-examination.—Mr. Blackman—When did Mrs. B. say this about Phœbe? A.—She had not been living there long.

Q.—What year was it? A.—I cannot undertake to tell what year it was, but should think it was three years ago; it might have been more.

Gov. Dutton—Did Mrs. B. tell you she knew where Phœbe was the night she was shut out? A.—She said that Phœbe told her she was under the cellar door.

Judge Blackman—Did Mrs. B. come to your house on the night Phœbe Williams absconded to inquire about her? A.—She did; she asked if Phœbe had been there; I told her she had, and that she had left at eight o'clock that evening.

Q.—Did you say to Mrs. B. that any member of the family knew where Phœbe was? A.—I might have said I thought Doctor knew, but cannot say certainly whether I did or did not.

Gov. Dutton said they wished to ask Dr. B. a few questions of a private character, and the Court accordingly went into the room opposite.

Mrs. Edson Sanford took the stand.

Gov. Dutton—I understand you wished to make some correction in your testimony. You may now do so. A.—I misunderstood Mr. Blackman the other day; he asked me whether I had not said my husband had completely turned me around as regarded Dr. Bennett; if there had been anything said it must have been the contrary to this, as that very day of which this is stated I carried a letter to Mrs. Bennett, and could not have been unfriendly to her; when I called to see Mrs. B. she denied something she had formerly told me about Wehner, and said that she was going to confess her love for Horace here in Court; I was surprised that she did not do so; this changed my mind about Mrs. B., if anything did.

Q.—Before that time did you suppose Mrs. B.'s confidence in you was lessened. A.—Not at all, as at that very time I was going to secrete her things for her; I told Mrs. B. that if I was called as witness I must tell all she had said to me.

Cross-examination—Where were these letters for Mrs. B. which came to your care mailed? A.—They were Western letters all of them, and Mrs. B. said they were from her sister.

Judge Blackman wound up the session with the usual call for Scipio Devonshire; but Scipio didn't come and the Court declared the case closed. It had previously been agreed among the counsel that the arguments in the case should be postponed for the present. The gentlemen representing the different parties agreed to limit their pleas to one hour and a half each. Connecticut law cuts them down to an hour, but Judge Waldo, on account of the length of time the case had occupied, stated that he would not be stringent.

The crier then adjourned the Court until Tuesday, Jan. 4, (one week from next Tuesday,) when the arguments will be heard—Judge Blackman and the Hon. R. J. Ingersoll for Mrs. Bennett, and Gov. Dutton and Gov. Baldwin for the Doctor. I cannot close my report without returning thanks for numerous favors received from the Editors of the *Daily News*.

General Scott at Charleston.—The steamship *Marion*, Captain Foster, reached Charleston on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, having on board Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, U. S. A. In company with him were Lieutenant-Colonel Lay, U. S. A., and Dr. Wood, U. S. A. As soon as the steamship reached the wharf he was waited upon by a Committee of six from the Washington Light Infantry, in full uniform. On entering the city he was received with every attention to his years and rank. The hotels were hung with banners, and the shipping in the harbor displayed their colors throughout the day. At 2½ P. M. a detachment of Washington Artillery, Lieutenant Salvo commanding, fired a salute of fifteen guns, the number due his rank, on Citadel Green. During the day he visited and inspected the works and arrangements of Fort Moultrie, and afterwards at Fort Sumter, and then returned to his quarters at the Charleston Hotel, and received the congratulations of many friends. In the evening he was escorted to the steamer *Isabel*, upon which he left the next morning for Havana.

The anniversary of the Battle of Trenton is to be celebrated at Trenton Dec. 27. An oration on the "Battle Fields of New-Jersey" is to be delivered by J. R. Freese.

COLORADO EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Preliminary Report of Lieut. Ives.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 1, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, the following brief synopsis of a portion of the results of the expedition, organized under my command, for the exploration of the Rio Colorado of the West.

I sailed from San Francisco for the mouth of the Colorado River on the 1st of November, 1857, in the Quartermaster's schooner, used in transporting stores to the head of the Gulf of California. On board were the property and supplies belonging to the expedition, and also the materials for constructing a small iron steamer to be employed in ascending the river. I was accompanied by a steamboat engineer and a party of seven men. The other assistants and employes took the steamer for San Diego, and crossed by land to Fort Yuma, which is on the Colorado, one hundred and sixty miles above its mouth.

The schooner arrived at the mouth of the river on the 2d of December, having been much detained by calms and head-winds. The steamboat was finished and launched on the 30th of the same month, and the ascent of the river was commenced on the day following. I continued up the river for five hundred miles, reaching, on the 11th of March, in lat. 36° 6′ the mouth of a stream supposed to be the Rio Virgen, beyond which it was impracticable to proceed in boats. I therefore sent back the steamboat and the hydrographic party to Fort Yuma, and taking advantage of the permission granted in the instructions from the Department, left the river on the 23d of March, with a pack train, to examine, as far as possible, the country through which the Upper Colorado and its tributaries flow.

Keeping as near as possible to the river, I traversed the region along the 36th parallel, the greater portion of which had been previously unexplored. Most of the line of the 35th parallel was also visited. Following various lines of examination, gradually conducting towards the east, I arrived, about the 1st of June, at Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande—the distance accomplished during the land explorations amounting to nearly nine hundred miles. At Albuquerque the expedition was broken up, a few members of the party, still retained, returning home by the overland route to Fort Leavenworth.

During the progress of my work upon the navigable portion of the Colorado, the water happened to be, according to the evidence of those who had lived in that vicinity for many years, unprecedentedly low. An opportunity was therefore afforded of trying the experiment of steam navigation at the worst stage of the river, and at a time when the difficulties ordinarily to be encountered would be considerably magnified.

The region at the mouth of the Colorado is a flat expanse of mud. The lines of the shore and the channels that afford entrance to vessels from the Gulf are shifting and changeable, and bars, shoals and islands, composed of a semi-fluid mass, are in constant progress of formation and removal. The navigation for thirty miles above is rendered periodically dangerous by the strength and magnitude of the Spring tides. They have a rise and fall of from twenty-five to thirty feet, and a flow of extraordinary velocity. The flood is preceded by a "bore," or huge tide-wave, from four to seven feet high. In certain narrow bends it is very powerful and violent, but gradually loses its force as it ascends, and at a distance of thirty miles is scarcely perceptible. Along wider portions of the river are curves of the shore in which its force is not felt, and here boats may be safely moored till this dangerous wave has rolled by. Upon the shoals are formed what are called "tide-rips," where the sudden check given to the rushing volume of water causes it to bound along in high successive waves. Steamboats that come to the mouth of the river during the Spring tides must descend above tide-water during the ebb, and start to return two or three hours after the commencement of the flood.

The neap tides have a rise and fall of only ten feet, and a moderate velocity.

Between tide-water and Fort Yuma the principal obstructions to navigation are the sand-bars. These become more frequent and difficult as the river is ascended. The channel is exceedingly circuitous and constantly changing. The average depth is about eight feet. Shoals were frequently encountered, however, where there was scarcely two feet of water. Experience alone can afford the capability of navigating this portion of the river successfully. A knowledge of the locality of the channel cannot be imparted, as it has been known to shift from one bank to the opposite one in a single night. From the formation of the banks, from the appearance of the water, of the eddies, of pieces of drift-wood, and other floating substances, and of the islands and bars visible above the surface, a practiced eye can do much towards selecting the proper course; though boats rarely make a trip between tide-water and Fort Yuma, at the low stage of the river, without grounding many times a day. The bars, however, are composed of soft and loose material, and may always be passed with more or less labor, depending, in a great measure, upon the skill shown in the employment of the different methods of extrication resorted to.

Below Fort Yuma there are no rocks. The snags are numerous, but seldom dangerous.

During the months of April, May and June, while the river is rising, and before new bars have had to form, the navigation is most easy. The average velocity of the current at low water is two and a-half miles an hour—during the July freshet from five to six. The river at this season is about ten feet higher than during the Winter months.

For three or four years an enterprising company has been engaged in transporting Government stores, in steamboats, from the mouth of the Colorado to Fort Yuma, and their persevering energy has so far succeeded in overcoming the natural difficulties of the navigation as to enable them now to perform their trips with entire regularity and certainty.

For one hundred and eighty miles above Fort Yuma the navigation has a character similar to that already described. The river passes through several chains of hills and mountains, forming gorges or cañons, sometimes of considerable size, and in these there is generally a better channel than in the valleys.

During the next one hundred miles gravelly bars are of frequent occurrence, and at some of them the stream presents almost the appearance of a rapid. In the interval between, in both valleys and cañons, are stretches of good river, and, although the bad places are worse, the channel generally is better than it is below.

For the succeeding fifty miles the river-bed is composed, in a great measure, of coarse gravel and stones, and many swift rapids were encountered. Upon several were found not over two feet of water. In this portion of the river there are a few sunken rocks that would be dangerous till their position became known.

The "Black Cañon," which is twenty-five miles in extent, is now reached, and in it the rapids are numerous and difficult.

Above the cañon the river is wide and shallow, and assumes the character of a rapid for so long a distance as to render any attempts to carry boats to a higher point almost valueless: and considering the difficulty, hazard and expense that would be incurred, at the low stage of water, in taking steamboats through the cañon, I am of opinion that its mouth should be considered the practical head of navigation. Up to this point the Colorado, notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered, may be pronounced navigable. The experiment was attempted, as has been stated, at a time when the river had experienced an unprecedented fall. At most seasons of the year the navigation would be much easier and better, and a boat of suitable model and dimensions, and drawing, when loaded, but two feet, would be able to ascend the Colorado to the mouth of the "Black Cañon" with as much regularity and certainty as the steamboats now upon the river ply between the head of the Gulf and Fort Yuma. Although, during high water, the river experiences a great rise, the whole channel is not proportionately deepened. New bars commence at once to form, and at all seasons shoals are liable to be encountered. An iron stern-wheel steamer, one hundred feet long, and of twenty-two feet beam, built full and with a perfectly flat bottom, having a large boiler and powerful high-pressure engine, and drawing, when light, but twelve inches, would be the description of boat best adapted to the service.

Wood of excellent quality, for the purpose of fuel, can be obtained in abundance on the bank, at short intervals, between the mouth of the river and a point fifteen miles below the mouth of the Black Cañon. It is principally mezquite, willow, and cottonwood.

A reconnoissance, made from the foot of the Black Cañon towards the nearest point on the emigrant road to Utah, showed that a wagon-road might be opened between the trail and the head of navigation. For sixteen miles, while passing through the gravel hills and ravines that cover the eastern slope of the intervening range of mountains, the country is somewhat rough, and a little work would be required to make a good roadway, but, after reaching the summit, there would be no further difficulty. The distance from the river to the emigrant road is about forty miles.

The navigable portion of the Colorado runs nearly north and south. Near the Gulf the surface on either side is perfectly unbroken; the view being limited towards the west by distant spurs from the mountains of Lower California, and towards the east by the great Sonora desert. Further north broad valleys alternate with wild and rugged ranges of mountains of volcanic origin, that cross the river in almost parallel northwest and southeast lines. The cañons formed by the passage of the river through some of these mountain chains are probably unequaled in beauty and grandeur by any similar formations. In the Black Cañon, the deep and narrow current flows between massive walls of rock that rise sheer from the water for over a thousand feet, seeming almost to meet the dizzy height above. The tortuous course of the river, as it winds through these sombre depths, where the rays of the sun rarely penetrate, gives infinite variety to the majestic outlines of the overhanging masses, forming combinations whose colossal proportions and fantastic sublimity it would be impossible to figure or describe.

Above the cañon, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Virgen, is the most rugged and sterile region that I have ever beheld. Barren piles of rock, heaped together in chaotic disorder, and exhibiting on their broad surfaces no trace of vegetation, extend for miles in almost every direction. The volcanic upheavals, which have here their northern limit, appear to have experienced also their most violent action. Beyond, towards the north and east, the country is undisturbed, and a region is entered upon that presents totally new features and peculiarities.

This is a vast table-land, hundreds of miles in breadth, extending eastward to the mountains of the Sierra Madre, and stretching far north into Utah. To the extreme limit of vision immense plateaus rise, one above the other, in successive steps; the floors of the most elevated being from seven to eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. The Colorado and its tributaries, seeking the level of the low region to the southwest, have, by ages of wear and abrasion, cut their way through this huge formation, making cañons that are in some places more than a mile in depth. The mighty avenues of the main water-courses are the thoroughfares into which smaller but still giant chasms debouch, and these in turn have their own subordinate tributaries, forming a maze of yawning abysses, generally inaccessible, and whose intricacies it would be a hopeless task to attempt to unravel. Twice only, after long and difficult clambering down the sides of the precipices, and through walled approaches that seemed to be leading into the bowels of the earth, were the banks of the streams below finally attained. One place was on the Colorado itself, and the other near the mouth of one of its larger tributaries. Except at the place of descent, the cañon of the river, as far as it could be seen, showed no place of practicable ingress or outlet, and the appearance of the torrent, foaming and surging along its confined bed, left little room for doubt as to what would be the result of any attempt, such as has been sometimes suggested, to explore the river in boats from its sources above.

So numerous and so closely interlaced are the cañons in some some portions of this singular region, that they have displaced all but scattered remnants of the original plateau, leaving narrow walls, isolated ridges, and spires so slender that they seem to totter upon their bases, shooting up to an enormous height from the vaults below.

The natural surface of the country opposes insurmountable barriers to traveling in any fixed direction, and the aridity of the accessible portions of the table-lands rendered the explorations difficult. Though the season of the year was the most favorable for finding water, much inconvenience was experienced from its scarcity, and it is doubtful whether, during the dry months, the examinations could have been prosecuted at all.

West of the Little Colorado, belts of cedar and pine forests somewhat relieve the general aspect of barrenness, but, traveling eastward, between that river and the towns of the Moquis Indians, the country becomes almost a desert. The immense stretches of sandy soil are broken only by ridges of brilliant red and yellow marls, that intensify the heat and the glare of the sun. The mirage, ordinarily existing in such localities, assumes, generally, the appearance of water, and is rendered peculiarly unpleasant from the known absence of that element over the whole region in question. Still further east the table-lands begin to mingle with spurs from the Sierra Madre; the country becomes more broken and diversified, and the desert gives place to the habitable Navajo territory that borders the mountains west of the Rio Grande.

The Indians living along the lower portions of the Colorado, comprising the Cocopa, Yuma, Chemehuevis, and Mojave tribes, have become tolerably well known from the narratives of persons who have, within the last few years, passed through their territory. Their numbers have been, I think, over-estimated. Idle and inquisitive, they assemble *en masse*, from far and near, at the approach of strangers, and give an impression of a much larger population than really exists. The crowds that collected each day at the prominent points of the banks to watch the steamboat pass by appeared at first to present continual new sets of individuals, but it was found, after time had made familiar the portions of the faces that the paint and mud permitted to be visible, that the composition of the successive throngs was, in a great measure, the same. The Mojave tribe, which has been least exposed to intercourse with the whites, appeared to be considerably the most numerous. Their symmetrical proportions and stalwart frames have obtained for them the reputation, among all that have been among them, of being the finest race, physically, upon the Continent.

The region east of the Colorado, along both the 36th and 35th parallels, is almost uninhabited. Inconsiderable bands of Tonto Apaches wander, at some seasons, over portions of it, and are occasionally encountered. Two small tribes were found living in the plateau cañons of the Colorado, corresponding, in appearance, to descriptions given of stragglers that have been met by parties crossing the country further south. There are but a few hundred of them in all, and they are a diminutive, wretched race. Their rude huts of boughs and stones are perched, like bird's nests, in crevices on the sides of the cliffs. Fish from the river, a scanty store of corn, wrung from some comparatively sunny spot in the dismal ravine, and what little game they can secure, constitute the resources which enable them to keep life in their bodies. Buried in the almost subterranean caverns, where alone they can obtain a permanent supply of water, most of them live and die, entirely isolated from the world above. Their lonely and monotonous life seems to have deadened every faculty and emotion. It might have been supposed that the approach of the first party of whites that had ever penetrated their retreats would have occasioned some sensation; but though the train of men and animals must have come down amongst them entirely unexpectedly, the novel spectacle excited no more apparent interest in the individuals encountered, than in the toads that were hopping about among the rocks at their feet.

The Moquis Indians, whose residences border upon the country of the Navajoes, were the first large tribe seen after leaving the Colorado. There are seven towns, dignified by the early Spanish explorers with the titles of cities, and ruins of others that are now deserted. The tribe is much smaller than has been sometimes stated. The number of the population has been supposed to be about seven thousand, but I should consider one-half of this an extravagant estimate. The towns are situated within a few miles of each other, and on the tops of isolated and precipitous hills. They are inclosed by walls of stone, and tolerably well constructed. The houses are built around an open court, and the only mode of entrance is by ladders that conduct to a small platform on the top of the exterior wall, upon which the doors and windows of the habitations open. Springs, near the summits of the hills, furnish a supply of water, and to provide against seasons of drought there are large stone reservoirs, exceedingly well made, placed in the hollows along the faces of the bluffs. Some of the towns are approached by flights of stone steps, and the steep ascent is laid out in neatly-arranged terraced gardens, the masonry of the revetments being kept in excellent order and preservation. Orchards of peach trees, bearing an indifferent quality of fruit, grow on the hill-sides. In the broad valleys below are fields of cotton, corn, pumpkins, and melons, whose cultivation, under great disadvantages of soil, climate, and agricultural outfit, exhibits a degree of industry that in an Indian is truly remarkable. Both men and women labor in the field. They possess a considerable number of sheep—nearly all of a jet-black color—and some poultry. The women wear a long black gown of their own weaving, and the men variegated blankets, also of home manufacture. They are a shambling, ill-made race, with pleasant though homely faces, and are perfectly peaceable and inoffensive. They seem to suffer but little molestation from warlike tribes, which is due, less to their own prowess, than to the natural defences of their towns, whose commanding position and difficult approach afford security against both surprise and assault. The progress they have made in agriculture and manufactures helps to maintain their peaceful relations; Indians from all parts of New-Mexico and from Utah having recourse to them for blankets, and, in times of scarcity, for provisions. Their unruly and powerful neighbors, the Navajoes, sometimes commit depredations upon them, but, even with these, an appearance of friendly intercourse is preserved. A curious fact was noticed, and illustrative of certain peculiarities of the Indian race, that the whole tribe do not speak the same language—the individuals in some of the towns absolutely professing to be unable to understand what is said by the residents of others.

A large portion of the Navajo Territory was traversed, but its inhabitants have become so well known, since the establishment of a military post in their midst, as to require no particular description.

A discussion of the agricultural value of the region explored or its capability of sustaining a population, would involve many considerations, some of an intricate character, a fair exposition of which would require a degree of detail much beyond the limits of the present communication. A few general facts and conclusions can only be stated.

During the explorations all of the lands upon the the Colorado, from its mouth to the 36th parallel, and the greater portion of the region along both the 36th and 35th parallels, between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, was traversed. Much of the country had been previously explored, and a considerable portion of it, particularly some of the open valleys of the Great and Little Colorado Rivers, and the Navajo country, pronounced by excellent authorities a good agricultural region, capable of a high degree of cultivation. Many facts were noticed during the examinations that tended to confirm this view, but many unfavorable features were also apparent. Of the valleys upon the Colorado, that of the Mojave Indians, which borders the 35th parallel, is by far the finest, and is perhaps the most promising-looking region in the portion of New-Mexico west of the Rio Grande. It was visited in the season of Spring, which, in that climate, is during the month of February. The atmosphere was indescribably balmy and delicious. A pale transparent haze of a peculiar delicate blue, which all must have noticed who have been in this valley, enveloped it with a softened glow. In brilliant contrast to the dark and frowning mountains on either side were groves of trees, with fresh and beautiful foliage, dotting the whole expanse of the foreground. Fields of wheat, corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons, promising a luxuriant crop, met the eye in every direction. Comfortable houses and well-built granaries, overflowing with the last year's stores, testified to the provident affluence of the inhabitants, and the robust appearance of the people themselves, with their well-developed frames and solid, glossy limbs, betokened a high degree of health, comfort, and good living. That, for the number of Indians who now inhabit it, with their habits and mode of life, the country is an excellent one there can be no doubt. Whether it could ever be of much value to whites admits of a great deal.

The shifting of the bed of the Colorado would be a source of great trouble in so narrow a valley. The changes occur with a rapidity and to an extent that can scarcely be appreciated by one who has not witnessed them. Having passed through the country in the Spring of 1854, while accompanying the expedition of Lieutenant Whipple for the location of a railroad route along the 35th parallel, I had an opportunity of observing the effects of this action, which were so great as to justify the inference that every portion of the cultivable bottom-lands is liable to be, in turn, overrun by the river. To the Indians, who have a certain community of property and interest, and no valuable improvements to lose, this is a matter of no vital moment, but the white settler would be much discouraged from putting up buildings and fences, and digging the ditches necessary for purposes of irrigation, by the knowledge that the river might at any day direct its course through his premises.

Freshets occur, at periodical intervals, which subject large portions of the valley to inundation. For five months of the year the rays of the sun are so intense and burning that no vegetation can withstand their influence, and, during the very early Spring, sometimes, when at midday there is an ordinary Summer temperature, ice formed at night. The growing season is thus rendered exceedingly short, and a single accident to a crop would, for that year, be without remedy. Seasons have occurred, within a few years, when the Majoves have been subjected from this cause to great privations, and lost considerable numbers from actual starvation.

The composition of various portions of the soil was carefully examined by Dr. Newberry, the geologist of the expedition, and I am informed by him that though much of it is so constituted as to be fertile, very large tracts in the higher parts of the valleys are so impaired by an excess of alkaline substances as to be comparatively valueless.

In forming an opinion of the value of the region, some weight, too, should be attached to the fact that the races upon the river do not multiply. The records of the early Spanish explorers show a diminution rather than an increase of population since that period, and for this there is no assignable cause, unless it may be the incapacity of the country to sustain a large number of inhabitants. The Mojaves have had no communication with the whites, excepting when a wandering trapper, or some exploring party, has passed by their territory. A peaceful yet a powerful people, and guarded on all sides by difficult mountains, they have suffered but little from wars with other tribes. Their mode of life has conduced to the highest state of physical development. The marriage relation, as has been noticed by all who have been among them, is respected in more than an ordinary degree among Indians, and there seems to be no reason, except that above stated, why they should not have become a numerous nation.

The remark made respecting this locality will apply, and perhaps in a stronger manner, to the rest of the country on the river, and also to the valley of the Little Colorado. The latter region abounds in ruins and vestiges of a former population, but is now uninhabited.

The remainder of the great area of territory examined presents also its discouraging features. The northern portion is much the worse. Besides the deserts that have been alluded to, in the timbered region itself, are found broad tracts where the vegetation has become extinct, and the white and withered trunks are scattered, like monuments, over a vast cemetery of departed life. No indication of fire exists. The destruction has been gradual, and an impression is conveyed of some deadly rot slowly creeping over the surface of the country. Want of rain is undoubtedly the great cause of the evil. Near the abandoned ruins of several of the Moquis towns, no water can be found. This people, though exposed to no contact with the whites, have partially dwindled away, and their ultimate fate, if the same meteorological condition continues, can be a question of little doubt.

Along the 35th parallel, within the limit of the volcanic disturbances, much of the country is better, and, at some seasons of the year, very attractive. After the melting snows of Spring, and during the autumnal rains, a more smiling picture of green forest glades, sparkling steams, verdant hills, and wild flowers, the eye could not desire to dwell upon; and, excepting that the surface of the soil is in most places closely packed with lava rocks, there would seem to be a promising field for the agriculturist. Evidence, however, has been collected of seasons of drought so excessive as to render it doubtful whether more than a small portion of the country could ever be inhabited.

Over the whole of this region and that first alluded to, remains of buildings and fragments of pottery are found, and the fact has been adduced as an argument to establish the present capability of the country to sustain a population; but there is an analogy between these mouldering ruins and the dead forests near by suggestive of a different conclusion; giving rise to a doubt whether the decay of one race of inhabitants might not have been induced by influences that would be effectual to prevent the introduction of another.

The mineral resources of some parts of the country explored are considerable. The ranges of mountains that cross the navigable portion of the Colorado, which belong to the same system as those of California and Sonora, are like them the repositories of a large amount of mineral wealth. They were examined by Dr. Newberry with as great thoroughness and care as the character of the expedition would permit, and found to be traversed by veins of such magnitude and richness as to give promise of a field of extensive mining operations. The metals, as far as observed, were gold and mercury, in small quantity; silver, copper, and lead, in rich and valuable deposits; and iron in the greatest abundance. The close proximity of the treasures of these mountains to water transportation, greatly enhances their value. A copper mine, that promises to be highly successful, is now being worked forty miles above Fort Yuma.

In the country of the upper Colorado, the useful minerals found were iron, coal, rock-salt and marble. From their geographical position they have little pecuniary value, though their existence in that region is a fact of great scientific interest. On the sides of the cañons were splendid exposures of the stratified rocks which compose the great table lands of New-Mexico, exhibiting all of the formations from the base of the series to the tertiary.

An estimate has been already presented to the Department of the probable cost of transportation of stores to different points upon the Colorado. Fort Yuma is the only military post at present supplied in this way. The undertaking, while in its infancy, has been more expensive than it would be were the amount of business greater and the system fairly organized, but has proved in every respect superior to the slow, difficult and expensive overland transportation. The increased amount of emigrant travel along the 35th and 32d parallels, the overland mail routes, the military post which must soon be required in the Mojave Valley, and the mining operations, both upon the Colorado and in Arizona, will add largely to the business upon the river.

Many distant points might profit by the facilities of approach it affords. Without entering into all of the details, which will be presented elsewhere, it may be stated that the amount of land transportation saved by sending supplies by this channel would be: to Salt Lake, 700 miles; to Fort Defiance, 600 miles; and to Fort Buchanan, near Tucso, 1,100 miles. A steamboat of the character previously described, in ascending from the mouth of the river to the head of navigation would probably occupy from ten to twenty days; depending upon the season of the year and the stage of the water. There may be both trouble and delay in organizing a large transportation establishment in so new and in some respects so difficult a region, but I can see no reason why the Colorado should not at some day be used as a medium of communication with the greater portion of New Mexico, Eastern California, and Utah.

The examination of the natural history of the region explored was conducted by Dr. Newberry, whose name is well known in connection with such labors. Many new and interesting species of fossils, minerals, plants, and animals were collected. The geological results are of the highest interest. In making the collections Dr. Newberry was much assisted by Mr. H. B. Mollhausen, who prepared a valuable series of illustrations of the more remarkable localities along the route.

Of the navigable portion of the river a careful and detailed survey was made; the labor being principally performed by Mr. C. Bielawski, of San Francisco. A set of meteorological and tidal observations, and a topographical reconnaissance from Fort Tejon to Fort Yuma, were zealously conducted by Mr. P. H. Taylor, assisted by Mr. C. K. Booker.

The steamboat was taken to the mouth of the river, and there put together by the engineer, Mr. A. J. Carroll, of Philadelphia. The work was executed under peculiarly unfavorable circumstances, with surprising expedition, and with an ingenuity and zeal that I cannot too highly commend.

During the trip up the river the post of pilot was filled by Capt. D. C. Robinson, who had for many years lived upon the Colorado, and the successful ascent and descent of the river may be attributed to the energy, coolness, and thorough capacity with which he accomplished his duties.

A small party accompanied the land explorations, consisting of seven assistants and employes and a few Mexican packers, with an escort of twenty-five men under the command of Lieut. John Tipton, 3d artillery. To this officer I am indebted for valuable assistance in the astronomical and meteorological departments of the survey, and for the excellent order and discipline maintained, throughout the trip, among the individuals of his command.

The train, while following the bank of the river and crossing the country was in charge of Mr. G. H. Peacock, of California, whose good care and experienced management brought it safely through a country of no ordinary difficulty.

The work of computing the astronomical positions and barometric altitudes is now in progress. Maps of the region explored are being constructed by Mr. F. W. Egloffstein, who accompanied the expedition as topographer, and who neglected no opportunity of obtaining, though often at the cost of great exposure and privation, an accurate knowledge of every portion of the region traversed.

During the explorations, the health of all the members of the party was good, and no accident of any kind occurred.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. IVES, First Lieut. Top. Eng.
Comm'd'g Colorado Exploring Ex.

A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top. Eng.
In charge Bureau Explorations and Surveys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the recent treaty between Russia and China it is stipulated that there shall be a monthly mail communication between Kiachta, on the Russian frontier, and Pekin, the communication to be effected in fifteen days, for the convenience of the two Governments, as well as for the wants of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at Pekin. This mission consists of ten persons. They reside within the city of Pekin, near the Imperial Palace; have a Chinese guard of honor, but are unrestricted in their movements. The Chinese have a school of twenty-four young men, selected from the descendants of the Cossacks made prisoners at the capture of Albasin, on the Amoor River, in 1680, in the war with Russia, and removed to Pekin. These boys are taught the Russian language, and any document coming from Russia is sent to this school to be rendered into Chinese, as well as such Russian books or writings which the Emperor of China wishes to be informed of.

The New-Brunswick (N. J.) *News* records the singular death of a man and woman near that place, Dec. 17. John Moore and his wife fell overboard from the canal boat *C. Smith*, belonging to the Troy and Western line. They came from New-York, and were bound to Lambertville. A dispute arose between Mrs. Moore and a woman on board another boat. Mr. Moore tried to persuade his wife to go into the cabin which she refused to do. He then attempted to force her into the cabin, in order to put a stop to the quarrel, which she resisted, and in the scuffle both fell overboard and were drowned. The deceased leave three children, which were on board the boat.

The Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will hold their regular Convention at Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, the oration being given by Samuel Dickson of the Alpha Chapter, and a poem by Wm. Baillie, of the Eta. There will be delegates present from Philadelphia, New-York, New-Orleans and all the Southern Universities. This Fraternity, though but lately founded, (since 1850.) bids fair to hold high place among our Secret Societies. The Convention of this Society, unlike most others, is carried on perfectly secret, and to this may be owing much of its present prosperity. It contains some six hundred members, among whom are some of the richest planters of the Southern States.

It appears by a recent return that the total number of schools and educational establishments in Austria is 44,193, with 57,304 teachers and professors, and 3,345,613 students and scholars. Of these establishments 41 860 are national schools, with 55,431 teachers, and 3,196,422 scholars. Of the other establishments 206 are universities and "superior institutions," 388 middle schools, and 63 military schools. Towards the support of these institutions there are revenues attached to them to the amount of £111,380 per annum; the various States, towns, and communities contribute £141,367 per annum; religious and other agencies, £55,696 per annum; and the public treasury, £17,357 per annum.

The London circle of Winter amusements has been extended by the recommencement of the performances of Oratorios at Exeter Hall, which continues to be crowded. A new play has been produced at the Olympic, with great success. It is from the pen of M. Oxenford, and is entitled "The Porter's Knot." It might as well be called "Father and Son," or anything else, so far as the indescriptiveness of the title is concerned. But Robson's acting never fails to please, and the public want to show that they have recovered their good humor, now that the "Red Vial" is fairly buried out of sight. The Strand Theatre is crowded every night to see the "Bonnie Fishwife," a revival of the "Maid and the Magpie," and "Wooing in Jest and Loving in Earnest," three of the most trifling trifles that triflers were ever titilated with.

A correspondent, writing from Bishop Hill, Henry County, Illinois, states that he is a member of a community of Swedes who sought refuge there in 1846, on account of religious persecution at home. In 1850 their leader died, since which time time they have had no head ruler, but the management of affairs has been vested in seven trustees, who are elected and hold office during good behavior. The colony consists of 800 souls—men, women and children, a good many trades are carried on but the chief occupation is agriculture, and in this 700 to 1,000 acres of land are planted in broom corn, of which, some years, 200 tons are raised.

On the 29th November the far-famed Star and Garter Hotel and Tavern, Richmond-hill, (Eng.,) was offered to public competition, by order of the executors of the late Mr. Joseph Ellis. The property is copyhold, subject to a quit-rent of £6 per annum, and to a customary fine on death or alienation, the sum of £975 being the fine to be paid by the purchaser on being admitted tenant to the premises on the court rolls. The property is let on lease to Mr. G. Ellis, at a rent of £1,500 per annum. The biddings reached £24 000, but this being under the reserved price no sale was effected.

At Kingston, Canada, Dec. 15, there was not a prisoner in the County Jail charged with crime. The High Sheriff announced the fact to Judge McKenzie, by an old custom, which was alluded to by the Court in an address to the Grand Jury, as follows: "The interesting little ceremony which we have just witnessed in the High Sheriff presenting the Court with a pair of white gloves, is an old English custom—a time-honored method of informing the Court that there is not a prisoner within the County Jail charged with crime."

The *Picayune* says of the present condition of New Orleans: The city has been lively, busy and gay throughout the week. Our hotels are filling up fast, and every stray glimpse of sunshine has been improved by the ladies for their shopping excursions and their promenades. Business has been lively, the levee and the other resorts of merchants and buyers presenting as animated an appearance as could be expected under such auspices. The opera has been well attended, and so have the theatres.

The Public Library in Boston was reopened Dec. 20. It has 70,851 volumes of books, and 17,963 pamphlets. Of these, Mr. Bates, the greatest benefactor, has presented 24,618 volumes during the past three years, being more than one-third the entire number of volumes. The accession from all sources during the last year have amounted to 15,163 volumes and 1,865 pamphlets. It is estimated that the regular annual increase cannot fall short of five or six thousand volumes from the income of the permanent funds of the library.

The Eyceum at Middletown, N. Y., celebrated its 17th anniversary Dec. 13, in handsome style. The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New-York, delivered an address, and John G. Saxe recited his poem of "Love," and that production having been vigorously encored, he responded by giving his burlesque of "Richard the Third." The music produced on the occasion was under the direction of Mr. Dressler, of New-York. The evening wound up with a banquet, at which 500 persons sat down, the tickets selling at a dollar each.

A vessel has arrived in England bearing for the British Museum 100 cases of antiquities from Halicarnassus and Cnidus, further result of the excavation at those places by Mr. Charles Newton, British Vice-Consul at Mytilene; also 50 cases filled with similar treasures from Carthage. Among those from Cnidus is a gigantic lion of Parian marble, in a crouching attitude, measuring ten feet in length by six in height, and weighing eight tons.

The Washington *Union* announces that more stringent measures will hereafter be taken to prevent the use of borrowed franks to cover private correspondence. It says: "Many persons in Washington whose business connections are at a distance, are in the habit of procuring from persons entitled to the franking privilege regular supplies of franked envelopes, under which their whole correspondence is conducted."

The trade of Madeira appears, from an official paper, to be languishing. Thus in 1852 the imports and exports amounted to £281,760; in 1854 to £175,200; and in 1856 to £196,100. Of this trade, £132,310 passed through British vessels in 1852, £107,600 in 1854, and £122,550 in 1856. The quantity of wine exported was 6,590 pipes in 1852, 4,205 pipes in 1853, 2,227 pipes in 1855, and 1,891 pipes in 1856. The population of Madeira was 103,097 in 1856.

Dr. Davis, Assistant Superintendent of the Overland Mail route, from Chadbourne to El Paso, informs the Dallas (Texas) *Herald* that that is decidedly the worst section on the whole route, owing to the depredations of the Camanches and Apaches, who have broken up stations, driven off mules, and committed other depredations. Provisions were scarce, and there had been actual suffering for the want of necessaries.

A State Convention of Locomotive Engineers was held at Chicago, last week, terminating Dec. 16. The object was the memorializing of the Legislature for the enactment of a general law for the better protection of Railroad Engineers, thereby securing to the public a competent set of engineers, who shall have passed an examination, and received a certificate, as the Marine Engineers now do.

Indian hostilities continue to excite alarm in Texas. The Waco *Democrat* says that the mail-carrier from Cora to Meridian had been chased lately by the Indians, who succeeded in taking his horse from him. The people of Meridian are guarding the town every night, and some 25 or 30 men had been raised there, and as many more at Stephenville, for the purpose of forming a company for self-defence.

At the Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia, Dec. 18 Mr. McKim gave an account of the operations of the "underground railroad," which showed that from twelve to thirty fugitives passed over it weekly. Lucretia Mott favored the opening of public schools to colored children, on equal terms with the whites, as in parts of New-England and the Oberlin Institute.

An artificial treasure has just been discovered in Hungary. It is an altar, on the double doors of which are paintings by one of the most celebrated German painters of the 15th century—Michael Wohlgemuth, the master of Albert Durer. There are in all forty-eight small sketches, twelve of which, representing in an epic series the life of St. Elizabeth, of Hungary, are by the master himself.

The Commission charged to fix the indemnity, to be claimed from Portugal for the *Charles Georges* affair has met at the Ministry of Marine, and after hearing M. Rouxel, captain of the vessel, fixed an amount. A dispatch, making known the sum to be claimed, has been sent to M. Delile de Sirey, French Minister at Lisbon.

The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania will be opened on the third Wednesday in February. Students must be 16 years of age. Applications for the admission of one hundred students from the different counties of the State, in proportion to their taxable inhabitants, (ratio 5,796,) will be received up to the 15th of January.

The Pennsylvania Branch of the Seamen's Friend Society held a meeting in Philadelphia, Dec. 20, at which the Rev. Mr. Given, Chaplain U. S. Navy, gave an account of the voyage of the United States ship *Portsmouth* to China, and spoke particularly of the want of Seamen's Homes in foreign ports.

Emigrants are arriving in Texas in large numbers. The papers in the eastern part of the State chronicle the passing of trains continually, on their way westward, and the Galveston papers report that the steamships from New-Orleans and Mobile arrive full of passengers.

A brig is loading at New-Haven, with rum for St. Croix, the liquor having been imported from that port, in the same vessel, about a year since. The scarcity of rum at that island, and the prospect of the new crop being very late, makes it a paying operation to reship it.

Mr. S. J. Ford, a liquor merchant, committed suicide Dec. 13, in Louisville, by cutting his throat in his store. He had not been in his right mind for several days.

The Royal Library, at Berlin, has just had a valuable addition made to it by the purchase, for 100 guineas, of the first folio edition of Shakespeare, of the year 1623.

The work on the new Custom-house at New-Haven is progressing, and it is believed that the building will be ready for occupancy by the middle of next August.

The Minnesota Land Offices, formerly located at Faribault and Stillwater, have been removed—the former to St. Peter, and the latter to Cambridge.

There are rumors of serious dissensions in the Canadian Cabinet, particularly between Messrs. Cartier and Sicotte.

The house of John L. Stanton, in Norwich, Ct., was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, Dec. 19. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

A new trial has been ordered at Boston, in the McNulty murder case.

The Quincy School-house, in Boston, recently burnt, is to be rebuilt immediately.

PERSONAL.

T. C.—DON'T MIND WHAT YOUR FRIENDS SAY Meet me THIS EVENING, Monday, and I will explain all. ANNIE C——.

J. G.—I WILL MEET YOU IN BOSTON NEW-Year's Day. F. C.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—LOAN OF A LOVER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—MONEY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ALARIC—BOHEMIANS—FOUR LOVERS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ALARIC—LOVE IN LIVERY—PO-CA-HON-TAS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PANORAMA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston to Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 29, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow afternoon, to go by railroad at 12¾ o'clock, and to go by steamboat at 3 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Washington is small in amount and unimportant in character. All public business, nearly, has been suspended until after the holidays, and such of the members of Congress as live too far from the Capitol to go home to their families have taken the opportunity to pay a visit to New-York and Philadelphia, and see something of real Metropolitan life. Gen. HERRAN has returned here from Washington, after having had a satisfactory interview with Secretary CASS in relation to New-Granadian matters; and Señor MATA, the Juarez Minister from Mexico, has also left Washington for New-York, having failed to persuade the President to accord him an official reception.

It is stated that the French Chargé d'Affaires to the Dominican Government, M. REYBAUD, whose dismissal was announced some time since, had his passports tendered to him because he had informed the Dominicans that the Emperor Napoleon wished them to renounce their own government and come under that of the Haytiens.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre and Southampton, after a perilous passage of 26 days. A brief account from Halifax of the storm in which Captain LUDLOW lost his life and two of his officers were injured, has been already published; and to-day we give such particulars as have been obtained from a visit to the ship.

The steamship *Karnack*, destined for the new line projected by the Messrs. CUNARD, to connect New-York with Havre, *via* Nassau, New-Providence, arrived at this port on the 25th. She left Liverpool, Dec. 4.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 8th Dec., arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been chiefly anticipated by the *Pacific* at St. Johns. We give, however, additional particulars of unusual interest, embracing the Royal proclamation to the natives of India; the Speech of the Queen of Spain at the opening of the Cortes, and items and details from various points of Europe.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* is now over due at this port, with European advices to the 11th inst.—three days later. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Washington*, Capt. WELCH, with passengers for California, to go by Nicaragua or Cape Horn, left port, yesterday, at noon. She had some 250 passengers.

The dates from San Francisco by the Overland Mail are not as late as have already been received by the steamer *Quaker City*. But the Australian items are brought down to a later date than have been hitherto received. They are not very important. From the Fejee Islands come the details of outrages and horrible cannibalism—of the arson of Lavuka, and the murder, cooking, and eating of two Ovalau citizens by the natives of the island of Naya.

Reports from the gold mines in Arizona continue to be very favorable. The last Overland Mail brings intelligence that the gold discoveries have extended as far eastward as the Pimas Villages—which gives the district occupied by the diggings an extent of one hundred and sixty miles along each side of the Gila River—the earnings of the miners varying from four to one hundred and fifty dollars per day. Further discoveries of rich silver mines are also reported.

FREEMAN CUTTING, a young sailor, was murdered yesterday forenoon in a house of ill-fame in Roosevelt-street, by MICHAEL FLYNN, *alias* "Mickey, the Greek," a noted Fourth Ward rowdy. A dispute about one of the female inmates of the house led to the homicide. FLYNN was arrested, and an inquest will be held to-day. ISAAC P. SMITH, a colored youth, on Saturday was stabbed five times by a white man named BERNARD KINNEY, and the stabs are pronounced fatal. On Christmas evening, JOHN TAYLOR stabbed his wife in Worth-street, and STEPHEN MACK, residing in the same street, received a serious stab in the back from an unknown person, who made his escape.

There was a large fire on the south side of Staten Island last night, near the old Elm Tree, about five miles from the Vanderbilt Landing. But the extent of the damage done, we have not been able to ascertain. As there are none but farm-houses there, considerable distances apart, it is not likely that the fire could have spread. There are no Quarantine buildings in that vicinity.

A young man named CAMPBELL was accidentally shot by his own hand, at Amboy, on Friday. He survived but a few hours.

The City was exceedingly quiet yesterday; being the day after Christmas the whole population appeared to make it literally a day of rest after the jollifications and exercises of the day before. The weather was clear but cold during the day, but the wind veered to the eastward towards night, and a mingling of rain, snow and hail set in about 10 P.M.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.—The House of Representatives on Thursday adopted, by a vote of 73 to 55, a resolution directing a special Committee

> "To consider and report on the expediency of *removing the present desks from the Hall*, and making such arrangements in the seats of members as will bring them together in a smaller space, for the purpose of further facility of hearing and more orderly debate."

There is not much probability that such a measure will be adopted, for the present arrangement of the seats and desks is too conducive to the personal comfort of members to be readily abandoned from any consideration of the public interest. But no one who has paid any special attention to the subject, and compared our debates with those of other countries, and of England especially, can doubt that great good would result from the change proposed.

The fact is we have nothing like *debates* in our House of Representatives. We have plenty of long speeches, written political essays, partisan harangues, random talks about all conceivable topics, and occasionally a personal altercation and exchange of opprobrious epithets. But it does not happen once a session that any question of public policy is taken up, advocated by one side, opposed by the other, and discussed in the regular course of parliamentary debate. In the Senate these direct encounters of argument, eloquence and wit are still sometimes seen,—though the habit of making, and even reading, set speeches is gaining ground and encroaching rapidly upon the proprieties of that body also. In the English House of Commons the regular course of proceeding is for one member to advocate a measure and to be answered by one on the other side—who in turn is replied to: and so the debate goes on, no member being allowed to speak more than once and the proposer of the controverted policy having the right to close. There are no writing desks,—no easy chairs,—no books or newspapers,—nothing but plain benches, so that every member is compelled to listen to the business in hand;—the result of this is that any person who speaks stupidly, ignorantly or superfluously, is speedily constrained, by the manifest impatience of the House, to stop.

With us any member may be as tedious as he pleases; for every other member, if he does not choose to listen, may write letters, read newspapers, direct documents or amuse himself at discretion. So that bad speaking is actually encouraged by the impunity accorded to it. From the space occupied by the desks and chairs, moreover, it is quite impossible for any person to speak so that all the members when in their places can hear him: the result is, that whenever any one is speaking whom they wish to hear, the members cluster around him and half the hall is left vacant.

We hope some action to remedy these very serious evils may be adopted by the House. The resolution offered by Mr. MILES is in the right direction, and will lead, at all events, to the consideration of the subject.

Piracy and Monopoly.

The daylight really seems to be breaking in upon the darkness of the Nicaraguan chaos. The political complications which have so long been permitted to hamper the freedom of commercial enterprise on the Isthmus are fast unraveling at Washington and San Juan.

Should the crazy schooner *Susan* with her worse than crazy crew of banjo-playing and whisky-drinking pirates escape the dangers of the seas and the chance of police cruisers, there is good reason to hope that a speedy and satisfactory account of her and of them will be given in the Nicaraguan waters or on the Nicaraguan shores by the combined forces of England, France and the United States, in the name and at the request of the Nicaraguan authorities. Our own Government, supine so long, as it had nothing to fear in the matter but the public opinion of America, and no special stimulus to the work beyond the dictates of duty and of honor, has now began to move in the assertion of our laws, on finding that the other commercial Powers have resolved that the transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall no longer be vexed and harassed by scheming adventurers and reckless outlaws.

Things have been brought to this promising pass rather by the energy of the English and French diplomacy than by the pressure of those great interests in this country which have been trifled with and sacrificed by the temporizing unprincipled policy of President PIERCE and his successor.

But when England and France shall have done with us their work, these great interests must make themselves felt and heard if they wish to be permanently protected. After the fillibusters of the moment shall have been thoroughly crushed out; after San Juan de Nicaragua shall have ceased to be a ward in the naval chancery of Britain; after the Mosquito king shall enjoy his own again, and the Bay Islanders shall have hoisted the haughty standard of Honduras over the cross of St. George, there will yet remain much to be done before the Nicaraguan Transit routes can be regarded as assured to the commerce of the United States and the world.

The people of this country, who have a great and growing stake in the security and facility of these routes, must declare war openly and prosecute it firmly against the twin demons of piracy and monopoly which have hitherto divided between them the virtual empire of the Isthmus. Neither of these tyrants is of foreign extraction. Neither British intrigues nor French ambition can be made responsible for them. They are our own—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh; and if we wish to be rid of them, we have the remedy in our own hands.

The fillibustering devil, who is, perhaps, the least mischievous and certainly the least contemptible of the two, is now, as we have said, in a fair way to meet with his deserts. The revival of the Slave-trade on our own coasts has coincided most fortunately in point of time with the last outbreak of the "Area-Extension" fever, to force upon the nation the issue of its claims to a national character at all. As the pirate sails out of a port of Alabama the slaver sails into a port of Georgia; and the *Wanderer* echoes the laugh of the *Susan* over the impotence of our Government, and the flimsy frailty of our laws. Like the distracted Lord Mayor of London in the Gordon riots, who complained in his despair, that "Folks turned Catholics a purpose to vex and worrit him," an unhappy President holds up his tremulous hands in a kind of deprecatory misery, and bewails the "failure of our institutions." *Something* has failed certainly—but whether the institutions or the instituted, is a question still to be answered. The people must answer it. They must "pick their President and try again."

The devil of monopoly, although a "less erected spirit" than his brother, is yet hardly less audacious in his evil doings, and demands treatment not less decisive. And as the one is comfortably incarnated in General WALKER, so is the other in Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. As the fog that has been raised over all our steamship enterprises and failures of the last few years gradually lifts, the community is beginning to perceive that upon this person is likely to be laid at last the vast burden of responsibility for the disgraceful part which the United States has been made to play in the Isthmian history.

In the dramatic career of the old Nicaraguan Transit Company a fifth act is already opened which promises a *dénoument* of distributive justice. Ever since the control of the affairs of this Company, thrown into confusion by the action of General WALKER in February, 1856, has been lodged, by consent of the proprietors, in the hands of Mr. VANDERBILT, the position thus achieved by him has been used for the embarrassment and destruction of all healthy enterprise in the direction of the Isthmus. So long as the Stockholders of the Company could persuade themselves that this confidential agent of theirs was, however mysteriously, still really moving to perform wonders for their final indemnification and advantage, they were content to look quietly on and see him extort tribute from the whole Isthmian traffic in the shape of subsidies paid to him by the Pacific Steamship Company and the United States Atlantic line as *detainers*, to keep him and his steamers out of competition with their own lines. But there is a limit, after all, it would appear, even to the credulity of stockholders, and this limit has been reached by the Nicaragua Transit Company. They have appointed a Receiver to take charge of their interests; and they are now proceeding by law in our Courts to compel Mr. VANDERBILT into an account of the property intrusted to him as their President and representative. This suit will be prosecuted, we trust, with unhesitating vigor. This is due to the public, and even to Mr. VANDERBILT as well as to themselves. For the revelations ahead would promise to culminate in the complete exposure of such a scheme of reckless and unprincipled gambling with the property of individuals and the peace of the world as will bring down upon all concerned in it an irresistible tempest of popular indignation.

It is already commonly understood that for more than two years Mr. VANDERBILT has been receiving a monthly subsidy of $40,000 from the Pacific Steamship Company and the Atlantic United States Company, in consideration of his withholding the boats of the Nicaraguan Company from competition with their lines. This subsidy has been further increased within the present year by a sum of $16,000 per month, paid to Mr. VANDERBILT as the price of his private compromise with Mr. C. K. GARRISON, (another steamship diplomatist,) whom he was ostensibly prosecuting for alleged damages done by him to the Nicaraguan Company. Of all this immense revenue, which could only have been received by him in his representative character, Mr. VANDERBILT renders, so far, no account whatever, nor of such further items as the sums paid to him by the United States Company after the loss of the *Central America*, for the use of the very boats which he was at the same time and by the same Company subsidized not to use at all! Of the large steam-property of the Nicaraguan Company, the whole has been gradually transferred by Mr. VANDERBILT to persons immediately connected with himself, apparently of his own motion, and without process of law. The result of all which is, that the Receiver now appointed by the Company, on taking possession of their effects and books, finds literally nothing whatever left of the interests and property representing altogether a positive value of about $2,800,000, which, hardly more than two years ago, passed into the keeping of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT!

If this were all, it would be enough and more than enough to fix the public attention upon the inquiry which is to determine the ways and methods employed with so much success for the *extinction* of so large a sum, and the ruin of so prosperous a Company as this of the Nicaragua Transit was when Gen. WALKER executed his little *coup d'état*. But while the Nicaragua Company has thus been melted down, absorbed, conveyed away, evaporated, all other attempts at opening new routes and developing a fair competition in the Isthmus travel have been effectually arrested, as there is reason to believe, by the same agency. And this at all risks: at the risk of the peace of Europe and America; at the risk of the serious commercial interests of the country; at the risk, sometimes, as in the recent case of the *Washington* and *Hermann*, of the health, the interests, the lives of hundreds of innocent and ignorant persons.

While we are pursuing piracy, then, at the South, let us not lose sight of monopoly at the North. If the dark things now to be brought to light, of this whole business, are what those who know them best affirm, the public will soon be able to understand the Nicaraguan imbroglio as it has never been understood hitherto, and to deal out justice with a firm hand upon the real offenders who have crippled our steam-marine, lowered our national character, thwarted our natural development, and brought us, once and again, to the very verge of disastrous war in a disgraceful cause.

The President and the Public Money.

According to the telegraphic reports from Washington already published, it would appear that Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, threw the House of Representatives into convulsions of laughter on Thursday last by moving for a Committee

> "to inquire into the facts charged by the President, and contained in a letter to the Centennary Committee at Pittsburg, that *money had been thrown into Pennsylvania to influence the State Congressional Election in opposition to his wishes*; and to report the names of the persons implicated."

Why the House should ridicule such a motion we do not understand, since we cannot see where the laugh ought to come in. Upon authority which is, *ex officio*, the highest in the land, a charge has been made to the effect that in order to procure the condemnation of the Administration by a majority of the people of Pennsylvania at the late election in that State, money was employed to corrupt large bodies of citizens who would otherwise have voted for the party which sustains Mr. BUCHANAN. We must say that such an accusation as this, coming from so high a quarter, not only deserved but demanded investigation, and we are, therefore, at a loss to account for the "loud laughter" which followed Mr. COVODE's motion. The cachinnation may possibly be interpreted to mean an apology for the President, and to imply that he said in his haste what he would not have said in his leisure, or, in plain English, that his annoyance at the defeat of his Party in his own State, and the rebuke of his acts by the people of Pennsylvania, had drawn from him, in spite, a charge which could not be sustained in fact.

But, if this be so, there is all the more reason why such a Committee as Mr. COVODE asked for should have been appointed. We cannot see why Mr. BUCHANAN should be permitted, because he happens, unfortunately for himself and everybody else, to be President, to slander his fellow citizens by stating the thing that is not. If the House recovers from its convulsion of laughter sufficiently to take action on Mr. COVODE's resolution, we trust it will see the propriety of enlarging its scope. It should direct inquiry into the expenditure of money *in aid* of the Administration, as well as in opposition to it.

The fact is, that the people are pretty well tired of Mr. BUCHANAN and the official buffoonery with which he is constantly degrading his position. If he may claim to have any special views in regard to the possibly right means of governing this country, he surely cannot be said to have, or to have ever had, any distinct policy. The President began his official life with a series of magniloquent promises, which have been studiously belied by all his subsequent performances. He has applied his abilities, such as they are, to the discovery of courses of action capable of affording him the easiest and most practicable means of abandoning them under the pressure of outside influence, which has always been more important in his eyes than the intrinsic merits of his measures. And while he has been ever a ready tool of such influence, he has always accorded the most apt obedience to its least respectable development. Where he should have shown stability, he has evinced vacillation; where he should have exhibited nerve and force of character, he has manifested weakness and indecision, if not positive imbecility.

In his inaugural address, in 1857, Mr. BUCHANAN laid down, in regard to Kansas, rules which he ignored as soon as the chance for so doing presented itself. He sent Mr. WALKER to the Territory, furnished with orders which were ostensibly in accordance with the declared will of the majority of the people; but the moment Mr. WALKER began to execute those instructions, the President, trembling before the clamor raised by the spokesman of a Ministry, repudiated them, and attempted to disgrace the Governor of Kansas for having acted in conformity with them. The indignation which this vacillation excited among all classes of the people, was met by the President with an assumption of arbitrary power as ridiculous as it was gross and untenable. He set out to ostracise and ruin every public man who took exception to his tergiversation, or who dared to adhere to views which the President had seen fit to abandon. Mr. BUCHANAN undertook, in a spirit which might have been called bold if it had not been positively insane, not only to ignore in this free country the right to the free expression of conscientious opinion, but even to chastise those who indulged in it. That the Head of this Republic should ever have sought publicly to stifle the principle of freedom of opinion, is an anomaly which can only be accounted for by the ambitious folly of new-made greatness, which was unfit for greatness. That he should have persisted in such an attempt, in spite of the warnings of the public voice, is a fatuity which may well appear almost incredible. Mr. BUCHANAN constituted himself the autocrat of a political party, and aspired to become the autocrat of the whole nation. To say that he has miserably failed—that he has succeeded only to earn the public contempt, would be to say what everybody but Mr. BUCHANAN might readily have foreseen as the inevitable result of his conduct.

But the President's own words, which we extract from his Inaugural, furnish a sufficient example of the contrast between his promises and his performances, while they supply a powerful criticism on the objects which have almost exclusively engaged his attention since his accession to office. Says Mr. BUCHANAN, with a rhetorical flourish, which never meant anything, and was probably never intended to mean anything more than a little preliminary sacrifice on the altar of Buncombe:

> "Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics, and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever."

Who, among all the nation, has done so much as the Head of the Nation during the past two years to destroy public virtue, or so little to preserve the Government free from the taint, to say nothing of the suspicion, of corruption? Who has so freely as Mr. BUCHANAN sought to substitute as a stimulus to ambition public money which is the reward of public service, for public virtue which is the spirit of Republics? If a servant of the country has dared to differ in opinion from the President, he has dismissed that public servant from office and salary, and transferred both to any one whose views coincided with what his own may have happened to be at the particular juncture. How much the hope of obtaining office and consequently a share of the public money, may have had to do in forming the private opinion of the friends so preferred to the posts of adversaries so dismissed, it is not necessary to question. The action of the President, in presuming to punish or reward men for opinion's sake, has supplied the greatest possible incentive to corruption, and it is this incentive which furnishes the text of the tirade from which we have quoted. Mr. BUCHANAN has done his utmost to destroy public virtue in the Republic, and when we have said this we have mentioned the chief feature of his Presidential career.

The President indeed appears to have no settled policy but that of employing corruption to coerce private opinion. He has invariably taken hold of every public measure with indecision, and has applied to its requirements some clumsy and ill-digested scheme, which he has abandoned almost before anybody else has succeeded to comprehend its drift. He has been a mere puppet in the hands of those who have gone to the trouble of abusing and insulting him, and while he has shown himself constitutionally unable to look up to anything higher than party issues, he has steadily devoted his few remaining energies to the task of looking down to the furthest depths of the lowest of party tactics.

New-York in Danger.

The Boston Board of Trade has just prepared an elaborate report, the object of which is to deplete New-York of a very considerable portion of the business derived from the sales, by commission houses and agencies, of the products of New-England manufactories and workshops. Boston is not satisfied with the advantages resulting from the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, but is extremely wretched that she cannot monopolize all the profits of the sale of these goods to Western customers direct. New-York, it seems, sells about $25,000,000 annually of New-England merchandise, which the Bostonians claim should be added to their own trade. They are not satisfied with selling their goods once, but insist that they ought to keep selling them. To accomplish this great object the Boston Board of Trade recommend that no more goods shall be sent here for sale, that all agencies shall be discontinued, and that no more goods should be manufactured than they can sell at home. They will do anything rather than suffer the mortification of seeing New-York outstrip them in the race for commercial supremacy. They confess that New-York is the great mart for foreign dry goods, but they contend that Boston might have contested even this advantage with her great rival successfully if Boston merchants had not employed their capital in a different business. The Report of these commercial Solons says:

> "And, as relates to the rank of New-York as an importer of foreign dry goods, we have to remark, that, if she has gained any supremacy in this department, it is because those of our merchants, who were principally engaged in this business, gave their attention to American manufactures, rather than to the textile fabrics of England and of continental Europe; and, but for this cause, we should have continued to rival New-York in this class of imports.

This may be very true; but Boston having relinquished the foreign dry-goods trade to New-York, it was a necessary consequence that the domestic dry-goods business would follow after it, if there were no other reasons for its centering here. It is much more convenient and economical for merchants to make all their purchases in the same market than in two or three, and the only reason why the New-England manufacturers sent their goods here was because they made quicker sales and obtained better prices, and the same powerful motive will continue to influence the same manufacturers in spite of the vigorous resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade. One of our Boston cotemporaries who believes that New-York may be effectually laid out by acting on the recommendations of the Board of Trade, suggests that by ticketing customers on to Boston free of charge a considerable number of purchasers might be induced to abandon New-York and buy their dry goods in the capital of New-England. There is some ingenuity in the suggestion, but the price of a passage from New-York to Boston would not be likely to influence many customers whose custom would be worth having. The additional temptation of a bottle of wine and a free lunch might have the desired effect. The Board of Trade makes use of a very singular argument as an inducement to manufacturers to discontinue the practice of sending their goods to New-York agencies. They say in their report:

> "France moves but five millions of spindles: yet her textures, surpassing those of England in fineness and beauty of finish, are three and a half times the value of the raw commodity, and are considered by her statesmen as among the sources of her greatness. And the application we would make of the fact is, that, as Boston is the natural, so it may be made the actual, mart, for the vending of three-fourths as many cotton fabrics as are made in all the mills in France."

This application is not strictly logical, and in fact we do not discover what relation there is between the value of cotton goods manufactured in France, and the possibility of Boston monopolizing the sale of New-England fabrics.

Establishing agencies in New-York is not confined to New-England manufacturers; all the great manufacturers of Europe, or at least a very considerable number of them, have found it to their interest to do the same thing, because they meet a readier sale for their merchandise and obtain a better profit. It is said that there are twenty branches of Boston houses in New-York, which sell about twenty-five millions worth of goods annually; and it is estimated that the sale of this amount of goods leads to the sale of about sixty millions of dollars more, all of which, it is contended, Boston might enjoy by cutting off the branch houses which she has established here to her own ruin.

But, notwithstanding these jealousies of our Boston friends, we are happy to find that they still entertain very kindly and tender feelings towards us, and are very happy at having the distance between the two cities abbreviated, so that they be closer to us. There were great rejoicings at the Revere House, in Boston, on Thursday last, occasioned by the opening of a railroad from New-London to Stonington, which makes the distance from Boston to New-York shorter by about twenty minutes.

The Sacred Thirst.

The popular notion that Yankees are quite as fond of the almighty dollar as of the "Self-Denying Ordinance," or the Blue Laws of Connecticut, has just received fresh support from two remarkable incidents in the life of New England. JOHN RANDOLPH himself, who no doubt devoutly believed that if a cent were laid on one side of the most unpleasant chasm of which geography or theology gives any account, a Yankee would unhesitatingly risk the leap to pick it up, might have relaxed his grim features into a smile over that clause of a recent Boston will in which a large fortune is offered to a young Bostonian on the condition that he shall "give his word as a gentleman" to become the executor of the testator's worst passions upon his innocent posterity, to wreak enduring revenge upon a woman, and generally to act in a way of which no gentleman can so much as hear without a shudder of disgust. The faith in the power of gold must have been deep and strong which could dictate the offer of such a temptation to a person of respectable position. Nor less the faith of three other Yankees, who have just accomplished the ascent of Mount Washington in mid-Winter, under the stimulus of an execution granted against the owner of the hotels which smile upon the summit of that frowning peak. Never was an execution levied in the face of sterner obstacles. The seizure of the Summit and Tip-Top Houses must take rank in the annals of the law with the crossing of the St. Bernard in the annals of war.

It is not easy to levy an execution always in a populous Irish quarter largely inhabited by females; nor in a western village on the banks of the Mississippi among a people familiar with the use of the rifle and the revolver, and addicted to camp-meetings and Bourbon whisky; nor even in those wilder regions of our great empire, where the most domestic fight is hospitably free to all comers, and Sheriffs exultingly run their jurymen to panel with dogs.

But what are any or all of these trifling "law's delays" when compared with an uphill climb of nine miles or so, through snow-drifts of indefinite depth in the midst of an icy atmosphere so keen and steady as to have frosted the windows of the lone houses on the mountain's brow *to the thickness of a foot and a half.*

JUVENAL thought men must be stark mad to go sailing over the seas in search of a few bits of stamped silver. But times have changed, and we with them; and we should not be surprised to find the New-Hampshire deputies and their guide elevated into the position of popular heroes by some poet of their native land. For there must be poets, we suppose, even in New-Hampshire, since there are patent medicines there, and other themes of the lucrative kind now most affected by the Muse. And certainly Capt. MILES STANDISH had not half so hard a task either in his courtship or his Pequot War as these courageous individuals who plucked Winter by his icy beard in the home which should have been his castle, and laid their legal hands so complacently upon the snowy shoulder of Mount Washington. In this homage to the passion for pence there is really something almost sublime. If it should ever be the misfortune of the country to be drawn into a war with France or England, we submit that it would be the best thing we could do to take out an execution forthwith upon the Tuileries or Buckingham Palace in favor of some worthy citizen of Lancaster in New-Hampshire. Fleets and armies would be arrayed in vain to arrest the serving of that writ; and in the wake of the daring deputy who has attached the chilliest of the Appalachian giants, an eagle would find himself rapidly installed in the comfortable quarters of the drowsy British Lion, or the uneasy Gallic Chanticleer.

DRAWING IT RATHER STRONG.—We have expressed with considerable freedom our own estimate of the sacrifice of dignity involved in the President's meddling with the squabbles of our City politics. But the Washington *States* deals with the matter in still more lofty terms of deprecation. It says:

> "An equal comprehension of the vastest concerns and the minutest details, belongs only to Omniscience. We fear Mr. BUCHANAN has undertaken a task beyond human achievement. We are sure he descends somewhat from *the awful elevation of his sovereign dignity* when he deigns to care for the complaints [illegible] scarcely an equal spectacle of [illegible] powers and unworthy abasement."

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—There are rumors on every side of a determination on the part of [illegible] partisans of the Administration to for[illegible] Senator DOUGLAS into personal quarrels immediately on his return to Washington. Senator SLIDELL, who has already had [illegible] difficulty with Mr. DOUGLAS, [illegible] in his recently published card, a feeling of inveterate hostility, rendered all the sharper by the influence of the visit of Mr. D. to New-Orleans upon the approaching Senatorial election. Senator JONES, of Iowa, has also taken occasion to publish a very ferocious letter, in which his Illinois colleague is assailed with bitter and offensive personalities. There is an evident attempt to break him down by personal assaults. How it will prosper remains to be seen.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Relations With New-Granada—Guatemala—The Non-Reception of Señor Mata as Mexican Minister—United States Senator from Louisiana—The Mines in Arizona, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 26.

Gen. HERRAN returned to New-York yesterday, after a short but satisfactory interview with Secretary CASS touching New-Granadian affairs. He submitted for the consideration of Government an important dispatch which he has lately received.

Major PHELPS, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is absent in New-York.

Commander WILKES has made a lengthy report on the mineral character of Chatham County, N. C., with a view to establishing at that point a naval dépôt of construction. He considers the spot selected as almost fabulously rich in coal and iron of the best quality.

Señor MILLA, Secretary of Guatemala, is not accredited here in any official character. His position is private, though he comes to reconnoitre and take his own observations touching Guatemalan interests this latitude.

General JEREZ anticipates receiving the Cass-Yrissari Treaty next week, fully ratified.

By the new rules prepared for the House of Representatives, reports from the Court of Claims are to be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and not to the Committee on Claims.

Señor MATA, the Juarez Minister from Mexico, has left Washington again for New-York, without having succeeded in effecting any arrangement for reception by our Government, notwithstanding he is clothed with full powers to settle all pending questions on the most liberal terms.

Various reasons are assigned for the hesitation and vacillation of the President upon this point. The foreign diplomats say that ZULOAGA is sustained and JUAREZ opposed by the European Ministers in Mexico. Surely, there is no reason why our own Cabinet should be the only one in the world without discretionary power to act for itself upon a point of so much importance.

Another argument which has been earnestly pressed against the reception of Señor MATA, is that ZULOAGA has possession of the City of Mexico, the seat of Government, and this fact of itself constitutes him the President *de facto* of the Republic. This absurd notion is best answered by reference to the fact that the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was negotiated with a Governor then in exile from the capital—the latter being in possession of the United States troops, under General Scott.

The President *ad interim* convoked the Mexican Congress at the City of Queretaro to ratify that Convention; and although much hostility was manifested against it, no one ever thought of impeaching its validity because it was not made at the City of Mexico. General Gadsden, when Minister to Mexico, also set a wholesome precedent of independent action when he went to Cuenavaca to meet and recognize ALVAREZ as President of Mexico, while another man, like ZULOAGA, the tool of European Ministers, still held control of the City of Mexico.

But I believe the President admits that the objection—thus answered—to receiving MATA, is untenable. It sufficed however to create a delay for some time, until new pretexts for procrastination were obtained. At this time, I understand, the Administration has private advices assuring them that JUAREZ will soon be displaced by another Liberal leader, who may want some one else than MATO to represent him here. Most assuredly if we wait until there is no reasonable probability of some new shifting of the political weathercock of Mexico, the recognition of *any* Government there is likely to be an event of the very distant future.

The election of a United States Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Mr. BENJAMIN after the 4th of March next, is expected to come off on the fourth Monday in January. Since Mr. DOUGLAS' recent visit to New Orleans, it is rumored that Mr. SLIDELL has abandoned the fortunes of his colleague, and now favors the election of Hon. JOHN M. SANDIDGE, now a member of the House. It is very evident that Mr. SOULE is the favorite at New Orleans, and that the various elements of opposition to SLIDELL throughout the State are likely to unite in SOULE's support. Under these circumstances the chances of the election of the latter are decidedly good.

Reliable advices just received here by the Overland Mail, announce that the gold discoveries in Arizona have extended eastward to the Pimos villages—thus giving the gold district one hundred and sixty miles along both sides of the Gila River, where the miners are making from four to one hundred and fifty dollars per day. Additional very rich silver mines have also been discovered.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 26.

There is reason to believe that the Liberal Party of Mexico, who are seeking a recognition of the Juarez Government by our own, would consent to enter into a treaty by which the United States could establish military posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, thus avoiding objections to a forcible possession, as recently officially recommended.

A lately-received and reliable letter from Dominica states, as a reason why his passports were given to Chevalier RAYBAND, the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, that he had officially informed the Dominicans of the wishes of NAPOLEON that they surrender their own form of government and submit to that of Hayti.

The most intimate friends of Mr. FORSYTH say that he has no thought at present of resigning as Minister to Mexico.

An answer is expected by the latter part of January to certain propositions looking to a settlement of the Central American question, which were transmitted to England several weeks ago.

Letters have been received by the Overland mail. An officer at Fort Buchanan writes Dec. 5, that rich deposits of gold have been found on the Gila River for 160 miles on both sides. Six hundred and fifty men are at work, and five hundred are on their way from California. Should the emigration increase at the same rate as it commenced, it is supposed there will be fifty thousand persons in Arizona within the next twelve months. Specimens of silver richer than that from Heintzelman's mine have been discovered.

Judge HART, writing from the Rio Grande, says, that he has received letters from the leading men at Santa Fé, yielding their opposition to a Territorial Government in Arizona.

Prices of Mexican titles to land in Sonora have increased, the holders believing that the Americans will soon obtain possession of the country.

It is said that certain parties have anticipated the action of our Government, and obtained the right to construct a railroad from Guaymas to some point on the American line.

Lieutenant MOWRY has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War showing the necessity, and asking for the establishment of a military post at the Pimos villages to protect emigrants and prevent collisions between the whites and Indians.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Dec. 26—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Asia*. Weather clear and wind light from southeast. The line keeps open all night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—The festival of Christmas was very generally observed in the Metropolis. There was a suspension of business; the public offices and Courts were all closed, and in most of the City churches Divine Service was celebrated. In Saturday's issue we gave a description of the Episcopal and other Churches which were decorated in the usual way, with holly and evergreen. In one church, that of the Holy Innocents, on Thirty-seventh street, there was Morning Service at 6½ o'clock, and, considering the hour, the edifice was very well filled. In most of the charitable institutions for the care and education of youth, the children were made happy with a good substantial Christmas dinner; but at the Five-Points House of Industry the festival was postponed, in consequence of the dangerous illness of one of the children. At the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, where some 300 or 400 children were congregated, the exercises were of a most interesting character. A large audience was present, and many brought gifts to the little ones. The children sang beautifully, and their clean appearance and happy countenances spoke volumes for the management of the Institution. The Home of the Friendless is under the charge of females, and its affairs are under the direction of a Board of Managers The principal of the Home School is Miss M. O. LOUIS Connected with it are two Industrial Charitable Schools, of which Miss. M. J. WILSON and Miss TUBES are the principals. During the past year 470 children and 436 adults were admitted to the Home. Situations were procured for 449, and two or three hundred children were provided for. The total number of persons who received aid from the Home during the year was 1,409. The number of persons aided with clothing is put down at 2,894. It is an institution which commends itself to the consideration of all, for its charities are practical and tend to relieve actual want. The Catholic Churches, on Saturday, were thronged with worshippers from five in the morning until one at noon. The early service, as being the closest approximation to the old midnight mass, which has been generally abandoned in the United States, attracted large crowds. The Churches, like those of the Episcopalians, were decorated with evergreens mingled with Scriptural devices. Very liberal collections, we understand, were taken up for the benefit of the poor. In the evening the different places of amusement were tolerably well filled; but most people, on Christmas night, prefer the quiet enjoyment of home to the brightest attraction that can be offered abroad.

VERY SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—On Christmas-day the steam fire by the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, Mr. JOHN P. LEVERICH, to test their projectal powers beside the new Liberty-pole lately erected on the corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway. The engine started engines *J. C. Cary* and *John G. Storm* were ordered out from the Novelty Works at 9½ o'clock, and arrived upon the ground in about twenty minutes after, without the aid of men or horses. These Engines are locomotives, and are capable of propelling themselves to and from fires, while they carry, at the same time, from fifteen to twenty firemen. One of Cary's Rotary Pumps are attached to an intermediate shaft that revolves while the machine is in motion, and is rendered fit for service at a moment's notice by the removal of a single key which disconnects the shaft of the pump from the driving-wheel of the carriage. The *John G. Storm* was first tried with a 1¼ inch nozzle, and her performance exceeded anything that could have been expected. The water reached with ease the cap of the pole—a perpendicular height of 180 feet. Considering that this was her first trial, the performance was very satisfactory indeed. The *J. C. Cary* engine being on the ground, and the firemen having seen something o her tremendous power heretofore, resolved to put her to work,—and the performance of this engine exceeded any thing ever yet recorded in the history of Steam Fire Engines. A stream from an 1⅜ inch nozzle was thrown to the surprising altitude of 210 feet, and a horizontal distance of 280 feet. A two-inch stream was also thrown to the cap, a perpendicular height of 180 feet. A butt stream 2⅛ inches in diameter was next tried and the distance attained was 200 feet, discharging 1,200 gallons per minute. The feat seemed to stagger the old Firemen and they appeared to enjoy the overwhelming floods projected from the steamer, although a hostile feeling has taken deep root with some of them against any thing in the shape of a steam fire engine.—Many old firemen said it was no use to kick against steam any more, when such demonstrations as these were made; and the most doubting ones frankly acknowledged the great superiority of steam over hand power. We consider this a most successful trial, and sincerely hope they may be brought into effective operation as soon as possible. RICHARD P. MOORE, Foreman of Engine Company No. 42, conducted the trial of *J. C. Cary*. The measurements were made by Mr. LEVERICH, Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, and ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., Foreman of the Exempt Engine.

PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The customary religious services were held last evening at the Theatre in Chatham-street, and the house was well filled. The boxes contained a well-dressed and respectable company of ladies and gentlemen; in the second and third tiers there were few ladies,—the audience being composed of young men who appeared to prefer a retired situation, but who paid strict attention to the discourse. The pit was crowded with hair-dishevelled mortals from the ages of six to twelve, who required to be kept in order by four policemen with rattans, and by as many more philanthropic citizens *without* those formidable weapons. Even here, however, there were a few who were mannerly and attentive. The services consisted of singing, prayer, reading of the scriptures, and a sermon by the Rev. Mr. HISCOX, from the text—"Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." The meeting was, on the whole, very correct, excepting the pit, where the constant effort to preserve order, and the occasional taking of a boy by the ear, did not promote devotional feelings, at least among the youthful portion of the congregation. The concluding hymn was well sung, most of the audience joining. When the benediction had been pronounced the boys rushed for the door, as they had been accustomed to do when the curtain falls on the last act.

FIRE IN WALL-STREET.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire was discovered in the fourth floor of No. 50 Wall-street, in the rooms occupied by WM. L. ORMSBY, Bank note engraver. Mr. ORMSBY estimates his loss at $3,000, which included the destruction of some valuable machinery and newly-engraved bank plates. The fire had evidently been under way since the previous evening, and was not extinguished until the building had been unroofed and the upper floor burned through. The other losses were from water, which deluged the entire building from top to bottom. The third floor was occupied as lawyers' offices, whose furniture and books were all damaged by water. The second floor was occupied by the Illinois Central Railroad Company; the first floor by WHITEHOUSE & SON, brokers, and MORRISON, HAWLEY & BRADFORD, brokers; and the basement by the Park and Indemnity Fire Insurance Company, and PETERS, CAMPBELL & Co., brokers. The aggregate loss, including the injury to the building, was $8,000, all of which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. A slight fight occurred between some of the firemen, but no one sustained any serious personal injury. Detective Officer KEEFE, in attempting to arrest the ringleader, was knocked down, and otherwise roughly handled, but he succeeded in making the arrest. The disorderly person was locked up.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILROAD CLERK.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. GEO. W. BURR, one of the clerks in the office of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, attempted to leap from a steamboat to Pier No. 2, but failing to reach the pier, he fell into the water, and, striking his head against one of the lower beams, he sustained a concussion of the brain, which caused almost instant death. The deceased was preparing to leave for his home in New-Jersey, to enjoy, with his family, a Christmas dinner, when the sad accident occurred. He was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, and a few years since was Principal of one of the Public Schools in this City. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The body was last evening taken to Connecticut for interment.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector there were 345 deaths in the City during the past week—a decrease of 20 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number 188 were of 10 years of age and under, and 58 inmates of the public institutions. Among the principal causes of death were consumption, 57; infantile convulsions, 33; dropsy in the head, 14; inflammation of the lungs, 24; inflammation of the brain, 10; infantile marasmus, 13; scarlet fever, 13, and congestion of the brain, 11. The nativity table gives 237 natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, 7 of England, 3 of Scotland, 2 of France, 1 each of Italy, Prussia and Holland, and 1 unknown.

STRANGULATION.—JOHN FARRELL, an Irish laborer, who lived in Eighth-avenue near Forty-seventh-street, was strangled to death on Saturday from a piece of meat which stuck in his windpipe. He leaves a wife and family. At a coroner's inquest, held yesterday on the body of the deceased, a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The stable of THOMAS PRENTISS in Ninth avenue, near Forty-fifth-street was set on fire at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. There were fifteen horses in the stable, one of which was burned to death. The total damage amounted to about $300. It is not known who the incendiary was.

Police Reports.

MURDER IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.—A murder was perpetrated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the house of ill-fame No. 125 Roosevelt-street. The murdered man was Freeman Cutting, a young sailor, and the murderer was Michael Flynn, *alias* "Mickey, the Greek," a noted desperate character of the Fourth Ward. The cause of the murder was a dispute about the possession of one of the female inmates of the house. The girl, whose name is Mary Noonan, went into her room on the third floor, and was followed by the two men. Flynn claimed that he spoke to her first, and Cutting insisted that he was the first who addressed her. Flynn ordered Cutting to leave, and Cutting extended the same order to his rival. Neither would leave, and a pitched battle was the result. It seemed to be tacitly understood between them that the weaker of the two should succumb to the stronger. Cutting saw that he was getting the worst of the battle, and, after receiving a few vigorous blows from the practised fists of Flynn, left the room and ran down stairs. Flynn pursued him, and, overtaking him on the second descending flight, drew a knife and plunged it into his neck. Cutting fell to the floor, the blood spirting in a stream from his neck. He lived only a few minutes, for the main artery of the neck was severed. Immediately after the murder, Flynn fled. The Police were notified of the occurrence, and started in pursuit of the escaped murderer, but did not find him until several hours afterwards. He was secreted in a low den in Water-street, and at first showed a determination to resist. He was, however, captured, and taken to the Fourth-Ward Station-house and locked up. When found, he was smoking a cigar, and on being shown the body of his victim, puffed away with the most hardened unconcern. The body of Cutting was taken to the Station-house of the Precinct where the murder was committed, and an inquest will be held upon it there to-day. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and was dressed in a neat and tasteful sailor's suit. He had only lately arrived in port, from a long sea voyage. He is said to have parents living in Vermont, who are highly respectable people. Flynn is an Irishman by birth. He is about 30 years of age, and formerly worked in a bakery; but for years past, according to report, he has done little else than make himself notorious in low groggeries and in miscellaneous fighting on election days.

LATE NIGHT ROWDIES AT WORK.—James Griffin, Chas. Mears, and James Ferris, are three youths who reside in the Fourth Ward, and whose rum-drinking, and rowdyish proclivities have for a long time been known to the Police. During Christmas-day and evening, they took more than their average amount of drinks. About midnight they were in splendid working trim for a jolly row. They went into the sailors' boarding-house, No. 26 Chestnut street kept by John Crockett. Mr. Crockett wa in bed, but the youths routed him from his slumbers, and compelled him to stand treat to a bottle of wine. The wine drank, they attacked Mr. Crockett, one of the number knocking him prostrate with a "bung starter," a heavy wooden hammer which happened to be lying on the bar. Two or three sailors came to the assistance of the landlord, and they in turn were roughly handled. William Dudley, one of the seamen, was struck several blows upon the head, and has been nearly insensible ever since. Having laid everything level, the youths fled. Late yesterday afternoon Griffin was arrested, but the other two have thus far managed to keep clear of the police.

A DOMINICAN GENERAL ROBBED.—Gen. Cabral and Ex-President Baez, of St. Domingo, arrived here a few days since in the brig *Flying Eagle*, which is now lying at pier No. 5, East River. Ex-President Baez, it will be remembered, took rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, while the General remained on board the vessel. On Saturday morning the fact was discovered, that during the night some parties had entered the cabin, stole the General's trunk, took it out to the dock, and stole from it about $500 in gold coin, a gold watch, and other jewelry valued at $400 more. Several of the hands employed on the vessel were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, but were discharged on the ground that there was no evidence to warrant their arrest.

POBABLE FATAL STABBING.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named Bernard Kinney, who bears an unenviable police notoriety, assaulted Isaac P. Smith, a colored youth, at the corner of Grand and Wooster streets, stabbing him five times with a dagger. Kinney was arrested and locked up. The colored youth was taken to the City Hospital, and his wounds are pronounced mortal. The boy is unable to give any account of the cause leading to the murderous assault, and Kinney maintains dogged silence in the matter.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Several months ago, a most desperate burglar named Benjamin Leak, was tried and convicted of burglary in Westchester County, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing; but while confined at White Plains, he managed to break jail and escaped to this City. He eluded detection until last week, when it was communicated to Detective Elder that he was secreted at No. 213 Church street. Detective Elder, assisted by Officers Keefe and McCord, accordingly went to the house in Church-street, last evening, and arrested Leak, whom they found in bed, and he was taken to the Police Headquarters and locked up. In the possession of Leak was a splendidly-finished jimmy.

ANOTHER MAN STABBED.—A gang of Italians were quarreling last evening, about 7 o'clock, in Baxter-street, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed Maltano Sante ten times in the face and body, inflicting several dangerous wounds. The Police hastened to the spot on hearing the disturbance, but the assailant fled, and was not arrested up to a late hour. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He is a tailor, and lives in Canal-street.

MORE STABBING AFFRAYS.—On Christmas-eve, John Taylor, living in Worth-street, had an altercation with his wife Ann. The wife was the larger of the two, and John, seeing that he was likely to get the worst of the fight drew a clasp-knife and stabbed his wife in the neck. He was arrested, and she was taken to the Hospital. On the same evening, Stephen Mack, residing at No. 163 Worth-street, was stabbed in the back by some unknown person, who made his escape.

AN EXPENSIVE BARGAIN.—Cornelius Higgins, of No. 163 Worth-street, paid $3 and three drinks for $50 worth of clothing, stolen from the house of Charles Moran, in the Sixth Ward. The thief and vendor was Thomas McGlyn, an active and efficient member of the Dead Rabbit fraternity. The Dead Rabbit member congratulated himself upon having made a good speculation, and Higgins esteemed the bargain a peculiarly profitable one for himself. The personal congratulations of the duett subsided yesterday upon their both being arrested and locked up for trial.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Annual Performance of the "Messiah" by the members of the New-York Harmonic Society, attracted a splendid audience on Saturday (Christmas) night. The performance has become so much a matter of routine, that it does not, we apprehend, excite a great amount of enthusiasm among the members. We are led to this conclusion by the fact, that the members were but thinly represented. The performance on the whole, lacked spirit, deriving its interest from the solos, rather than the choral and instrumental force. Miss BRAINERD, Miss WESTERVELT, Miss COLEMAN, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. PHILIP MAYER were on the bill.

The Promenade Concert at this House on Friday evening was not a success.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin" continues his brilliant career, and will appear every evening this week. On Wednesday afternoon a special performance will be given in aid of the Mount Vernon Association. The farce of a "Loan of a Lover" will be produced to-night, for the purpose of introducing Miss Laura Honey to our public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK'S successful Shakespearian revival of the "Merchant of Venice" will be played every night this week.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, the eminent tragedian, enters the second week of his engagement here to-night. BULWER'S celebrated comedy of "Money" will be played, with Mr. SULLIVAN and all the leading members of the company in the cast.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—COBB'S *Ledger* story, called "Alaric, or the Tyrant's Vault," in a dramatic shape, is the principal attraction here. The drama called "The Bohemians of Paris," and a comic pantomime, are also on the bills.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Another dramatic version of COBB'S "Alaric" will be produced here to-night. Mr. BROUGHAM'S burlesque of "Pocahontas," with the *petite* comedy of "Love in Livery," will also be played

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Zavistowski Pantomime Troupe and the Wren comedians announce new and attractive programmes for the Holidays.

MINSTRELSY.—WOOD'S and CAMPBELLS' are the best establishments in the City.

PANORAMAS.—BANVARD'S of the Holy Land, and the representation of the Overland Route to California. Both these works of art are worth seeing.

The Game of Billiards.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S CHALLENGE AND AN AMERICAN'S READINESS TO ACCEPT.

A news item which states that MICHAEL PHELAN, of this City, has accepted the challenge of J. ROBERTS, of Liverpool, England, to play a match for a large stake and the Championship, has been extensively circulated for some days past. We find, upon inquiry, that this paragraph is not strictly correct. The facts of the case are as follows:

A short time since Mr. ROBERTS published a card, in which he offered to play any man in England or America, a game of billiards, on his own table, at a hotel in Liverpool, for £500 or £1,000; he, ROBERTS, to give his opponent an odds of twenty points, in a string of one hundred. The ambiguity of this challenge can be readily observed even from the few words we have quoted. What game of billiards does the challenger propose to play? Nearly all the prominent nations of the world have their national game; and at any of the prominent rooms on Broadway a spectator may possibly witness the American, French, English, Russian and Mexican games, all being played at the same moment. Of course the first is the game pursued in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred; yet scarcely a game has been introduced on a billiard table which is not occasionally played in New-York. The fact cannot be disputed, that no game calls for more scientific ability, both in judgment and execution, than the "Three ball Carombole," or French game, and it is equally certain that the English "winning and losing" game is among those requiring the least skill. It was the French game which was adopted by Messrs. PHELAN and BENJAMIN, at their great match, played in Philadelphia a year ago, when the former gave BENJAMIN three points out of sixteen, and beat him nine games out of eleven. On its republication of Mr. ROBERTS' challenge in this country, Mr. PHELAN at once addressed a communication to the editor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, in which he says, after alluding to the vagueness of the challenge:

"I will play Mr. ROBERTS, in this City, within one year from this date, at the Three-ball French Carom game, on one of my tables, balls to be not less than 2 5-16 inches in diameter, for not less than $5,000, ($10,000, if Mr. ROBERTS should desire it,) at least four months' notice to be given me of the acceptance of my proposition, and I will allow him $500 toward defraying his traveling expenses."

From this arose the statement that the challenge was accepted.

We learn from Mr. PHELAN that no person can be more anxious than himself to have this match come off. After beating BENJAMIN, he offered to play any man in the world for $5,000. This challenge has never been accepted. Some time since the Detroit and other Western papers published long articles, in which it was given out that one JOHN SEERETER, ("Dutch Hans,") had accepted, and that the preliminaries of a match would be arranged without delay. After waiting some weeks, and having heard that the money was ready, though without official information on the subject, PHELAN ventured to drop Mr. SEERETER a letter inviting him to "come up to the scratch." This letter remains unanswered, and the Detroit match turns out to be mere talk. If Mr. ROBERTS means play, Mr. PHELAN is certainly most anxious to meet him, and no difficulty can stand in the way of a match. Possibly Mr. BERGER, the great French champion, has never seen Mr. PHELAN'S challenge, which reads as though it were open to him as well as to any other man.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Affairs of Kansas—Its Politics—Its People—Its Soil—Its Towns—Elwood—A Romance in Real Life.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, ELWOOD, K. T.,
Tuesday, December 13th, 1858.

No storm was ever succeeded by a calm more profound than that which has followed the political tempest that, not long since, swept over the emerald plains of Kansas. Peace is now as universal as was contest; harmony, as was discord; industry, as was idleness; and prosperity as was wastefulness and ruin. The merchant, the artisan, the mechanic, and the agriculturalist have engaged assiduously in their respective avocations to retrieve lost time and means, and to advance the interests of the commonwealth to that position which will soon rank her among the powerful and wealthy States of the Confederacy. So rapid is her increase of population under the present auspicious condition of things, that she will attain the required quota in another year, and so extensive are her improvements in every productive and industrial department, that she will be able to maintain her sovereignty whenever it shall be declared.

The political sentiment of Kansas is decidedly Free-State; but the majority of that party are far from being Abolitionists. Persons who came, or were brought here with one predominant idea, have become practical observers and independent thinkers, and they know the fallacy of such a sentiment. Having seen the operations of free and slave labor in their respective localities, they are satisfied that slave labor will be employed only where it is most productive, and can never, under any state of things, be forced into uncongenial climes, or into unproductive soils. They know that slave labor is indispensable to the cultivation of cotton, hemp and sugar, while manufactures and the growth of cereals and esculents are better yielding under the care and labor of the white man, and that the limits and boundaries of each will be fixed, simply and *only*, by the *question of profit*.

The people of Kansas seem to have come from every habitable portion of the globe, and are breaking the virgin sod, building towns, and settling them selves in permanent habitations. The soil is dark, deep and porous. It is easy of cultivation, inexhaustible in fertility, quickly dried upon the surface after rains, but holds the water in its bosom, which it yields by capillary attraction as it is needed by the thirsty vegetation, and thus prevents the blight which would otherwise be occasioned by long-continued droughts

The towns of Kansas are innumerable, and most of them are styled cities, whether they contain one, or a hundred houses. Many of them have existence only upon paper, while some again are large and thriving villages. Of the latter, Elwood is one of the most promising, and from the eligibility of its position and great local advantages, bids fair to become the chief commercial metropolis of the future State.

Situated directly opposite St. Joseph, it is placed by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in direct communication with the most populous and wealthy cities of the East, and by the first of April, will be within fifty hours' travel of New-York. It is the starting point of the railroad chartered to Palmetto on the South Pass route to Salt Lake and California, and of the St. Joseph's and Topeka Railroad, which will command a greater portion of the trade of New-Mexico. It lies upon the West Bank of the Missouri, on the verge of an extensive, elevated and thickly wooded bottom, which requires no gradings; its streets are broad and rectangular, and its levee can be approached with safety by the largest boats, and is sufficiently spacious for an immense commerce. It has a number of stores, many mechanical shops, a printing office, which issues a weekly sheet of excellent editorial and news; two saw-mills, one of which, recently erected by Mr. LEWIS of Maine, is said to be equal to any in the country; a grist mill; two or three hotels; several boarding houses, a good school, a church, and about 1,200 inhabitants.

The place is named in honor of J. B. ELWOOD, Esq., a lawyer of Rome, N. Y., who was one of its founders. Its principal population are from that and adjoining States, and comprise men of character, capital and talent. A. L. LEE, Esq., of Lee, Chaffee & Co., bankers, is the son of the Hon. M. L. LEE, of Fulton, N. Y. Major HOUGH, of Pittsburgh, is Mayor; D. W. ELDER, of New-York, and F. A. OSBORNE, of Pennsylvania, are Attorneys; the Rev. Mr. Ryan, of N. Y. is Episcopal Minister; Smith & Co., lumber-merchants, are of New-York; and so on, to too great a number for enumeration.

This Hotel kept by WEBSTER & FRANKLIN, is one of the most commodious, well-furnished and pleasant houses of entertainment in the far West, and Elwood is so great a thoroughfare, that it is constantly filled with persons from all parts of the country, who sometimes meet strangely enough, and under circumstances of peculiar interest. A short time since a little incident of the sort occurred, which has so much of romance that I will give it for the entertainment of your readers. With some amplification and coloring, it would make quite a story.

A young gentleman arrived in town from a long pedestrian tour of the Territory, and stopped at this hotel and asked for a single room, where he could have rest and quiet. He was tall and finely formed; his eyes were blue, his hair was of a golden tint, and, despite his soiled garments, his prostration from fatigue, and the tan which exposure on the open plains had wrought upon his face, he was handsome, looked well-bred, and gave unmistakeable evidences of social cultivation. But he was not social. He appeared to be wholly engrossed with some melancholy subject of his own thoughts, which gave to his face an expression of interesting sadness.

Several of our hospitable gentlemen and sympathetic belles endeavored, by kind civilities and gentle courtesies, to allure him from his gloomy isolation; but he was invulnerable to all their advances, and would stroll alone through the forest which bordered the town, with its thousand hues, traced by the colorings of Autumn on the brilliant foliage, or seclude himself within the limits of his chamber through the entire day. At the end of a week he prepared to depart for his home.

In the adjoining room to the one that he occupied, a young lady had been confined for several days by indisposition. Her father, who brought her to the Territory several weeks ago, was on a farm in the interior, and left her in these comfortable quarters until he could complete his dwelling and prepare it suitably for the reception of this, his only child. She became so far convalescent as to be able to approach the window just as the stranger was taking his solitary departure. The sun was bright, the air was balmy, and she leant upon the open casement. The tall, retreating figure caught her eye, and fascinated her gaze, although the soiled clothes and the black carpet bag, swung on a stick across his shoulder, rendered it strange to her.

Involuntarily, in an audible tone, she hummed one of her familiar airs. It reached the ear of the stranger, who turned as suddenly as though impelled by an electric shock, and stood like a statue, with his eyes fixed upon the open window, whence, with an exclamation of surprise, the young lady had instantly withdrawn herself. He immediately retraced his steps into the house and asked if Miss A. was there. An affirmative response induced him to lay down his carpet bag and send up his card. In an hour she met him in the drawing-room. Her recovery was miraculous. His improvement in costume and vivacity was as wonderful. They were together every day, and in three weeks were married, and soon after left for your city on a visit to his friends, whence they will return in the Spring, to settle permanently in this place, where, after a painful separation they were re-united and their felicity was consummated.

Madam Rumor, who pries into all secrets with an avidity equaled only by her garrulity, has informed our citizens that this young couple met early in July at Newport, for the first time—he from New York and she from Massachusetts—that they became deeply enamored of each other, and walked and rode and waltzed together every day. She was with the family of a relative, who expected to remain the season, but was called unexpectedly away, while our young friend was out on a yacht expedition, which an adverse gale had detained beyond the period of its expected return. It was late at night when his little bark touched the beach; but he hastened to his room, changed his attire, and proceeded to the ball-room, with anticipations bright as the brilliant chandeliers, to give a glad surprise to the lady of his love, and to tell her of his perilous struggles with the furious billows to see her but a moment again that night. He looked in vain through the wildering mazes of that happy throng—himself unhappy. He heard that she had departed by the 5 o'clock train of that evening. He was wretched. He wrote to her and waited ten miserable days for a reply. None came. He went to her house and learned that her father had set out for Kansas on the day before.

Returning to New-York, he made arrangements to come to Kansas, and soon arrived in this new country. Landing at Leavenworth, he made inquiry there; and then to Lawrence, Lecompton, Topeka and other towns he went, to be still disappointed, and finally, broken down in strength and spirits, came here to take railway back to his home. The rest is told.

T.

A Beautiful Holiday Present.

One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

For Holiday Presents.
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
In Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Dressing Robes, Silk Umbrellas, &c., at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway. New York.

Not a Grey Hair in all New-York, or would not be, if all our elderly people used HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, New-York.

1858—Winter Reduction.

We anticipate by a few weeks our usual Winter reduction of prices, and this week offer the remainder of our large stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent., and beg to call the attention of those of our friends who have not yet supplied themselves with our favorite styles of Winter goods to the reduction in prices of the following well-known garments:

Superior double lined Esquimaux beaver overcoats, reduced from	$29 00 to $25 00
Superior two-faced imperial do. do.	$25 00 to $20 00
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Fine plain beaver do. do.	$20 00 to $17 00
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Black frock and dress coats, and the whole of our large and elegant stock of beaver and cassimere business suits, boys' clothing, robes, shirts and underwear, at the same average reduction of about 20 per cent.
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W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
HEGEMAN & CO. retail it, and BARNES & PARK, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and JAMES T. MAXWELL wholesale it.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

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MARRIED.

WIGHT—RICH.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, Mr. HERBERT WIGHT, of Milwaukee, Wis., to CAROLINE M., daughter of Josiah Rich, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

VAN TASSEL—LANGDON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, Mr. C. S. J. VAN TASSELL to Miss CORNELIA L. LANGDON, daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert U. Langdon, all of this City.

DIED

MOTLEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, 26th inst., Mr. JOHN C. MOTLEY, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, James M. and Samuel S., and of his brother-in-law, James T. Barker, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MESSLER.—In this City, on Saturday, the 25th inst., HENRY MARTYN MESSLER, son of the Rev. Dr. Messler, of Somerville, N. J., aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) morning, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. John J. Michaels, No. 116 Clinton-st., near Grand-st. His remains will be taken, for interment, to Somerville, N. J.

CROSS.—In this City, suddenly, JEANNIE LYLE, youngest daughter of Alexander and Catharine Cross, aged 6 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Grove street, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BARLOW.—In this City, on Sunday morning, BENJAMIN JOSEPH, son of Benjamin R. and Mary E. Barlow, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Ann Price, No. 62 Monroe-street.

DIXON.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec 25, EDWARD N. DIXON, only son of Thomas and Elizabeth Dixon, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 64 Carmine-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 24, GEORGE M. K. UNDERHILL, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 Henry-st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 M.

MCMILLAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 26, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HARRIET M., wife of Wm H. McMillan, and youngest daughter of Samuel Cornwell, Esq., of Digby, N. S., aged 31 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and infant son to mourn their loss.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 643 4th-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, F. W. Deane, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Nova Scotia and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock P. M., CHARLOTTE A. FIELD, wife of Thomas W. Field.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, James Weir, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Division-av., corner of Wierfield-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SYDAM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, Dec. 25, CORNELIA F., relict of the late Jacob Sydam, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at her late residence, on Bushwick-av., near Linden-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLES.—The relatives and friends of Mrs. ELIZA COLES, and of her son, George L. Bennett, and of her sons in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring and Robert Sherwell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her her son, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

GOODWIN.—At Yorkville, at the residence of Joseph Woodward, MARY GOODWIN, aged 88 years, 11 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Centenary Church, corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

BARR.—At Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J., WILLIAM BARR, in the 44th year of his age.

Due notice will be given to his friends and the Neptune Club and their friends, of the funeral, in to-morrow's paper.

DAYTON.—In Mott Haven, on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, WILLIAM S. DAYTON, adopted son of Gilbert and Eveline Dayton, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his father, in Garden-st., Mott Haven, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, where the relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The Harlem steamboat leaves Peck-slip at 3½ P. M.

CONOVER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 26, AARON CONOVER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son, Jacob A. Conover, No. 735 Washington-st., this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Holmdel, N. J., for interment.

LOOK OUT
FOR
THE SECOND NUMBER
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THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS,
(AN ARTICLE ON CHRISTMAS,)
BY
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
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WRITTEN BY WASHINGTON,
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IN 1776,
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A FULL SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE.—It is a beautiful instrument, full round corners, oval end keys, octagon legs, highly finished in every respect; for purity of tone and bell-like clearness of sound it is unsurpassed; elegant rosewood case; warranted without spot or blemish and in perfect order, having been in use only three months. It is worth $400, but will be sold for $300 cash. Apply at No. 309 Dean-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—IN PURsuance of the Revised Statutes, that an application will be made to the Legislature of New-York, at its next annual session, for a charter for a Horse Railroad in New-York City, for the relief of Broadway, said road to commence at 110th-st., on 5th av., and through said avenue, by an eligible route, to the Battery.

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Which they will offer at exceedingly low prices,

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $25 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit
On Monday, Dec. 27,
An invoice of Superb Lace Goods,
Comprising the Newest and Most Elegant
Designs in the various makes of Lace, in
MANTILLAS,
BORNEASE,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
VEILS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
CAPES,
FLOUNCES,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
AND SUPERB BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS
GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, Dec. 27,
1,200 Embroidered Collars, 25 cents each.
1,500 Embroidered Collars, 37½ cents each.
1,000 Embroidered Collars, 50 cents each.
A large lot of
RICH EMBROIDERED SETS,
$1 50 each and upwards.
At prices greatly below their real value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Great reduction in the price of
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Monday, Dec. 27th,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on Monday, Dec. 27,
400 PIECES RICH HEAVY SQUARE and
CHENE PLAID SILKS,
75 cents per yard,
Value $1.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 27.
2,500 Dresses ENGLISH PRINTS, (Madder colors,)
At $1 per Dress.
3,000 Dresses NEW DELAINES, (Paris patterns,)
At $1 50 and $2 per Dress.
1,000 Dresses ENGLISH PRINTED CASHMERE,
At $2 per Dress.
250 Pieces POIL DE CHEVRE, 20 cents per yard.
300 Pieces ENGLISH CHALLY BAYADERE, (beautiful colors,)
And OPERA CLOTHS, at 25 cents per yard.
400 Pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors and design (just received.)
At 3s. per yard.
Also,
600 Pieces PARIS QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS,
At 60 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
OF RICH PARIS MANTILLAS,
VELVET CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c.,
AT 296 CANAL ST. AND 503 BROADWAY.

W. B. MACKENZIE having this day (Dec. 24) made an assignment of his entire stock and interest in the above establishment, for the benefit of his creditors, the undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all desirous of making purchases for the holidays, to the exceedingly rich and elegant stock of goods now being sold at very great sacrifice, at the above places. As the sale is positive, the goods have been marked down to a very low rate for cash. B. BRANDRETH,
Assignee.

INDIA CAMELS HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 27,
THEIR LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK,
Comprising every variety of the manufacture of
CASHMERE, URMESTERE, LAHORE, DELHI, &c.,
At a great reduction from former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

BROOKLYN! BROOKLYN!
Holiday presents of Hosiery. Come and see our beautiful Zephyr Wool Hoods, Sontags, etc., knitted at our own factory. Also, every variety of Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, etc., at prices far less than New-York, at COTTRELL'S Hosiery Emporium,
No. 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, ALL WOOL,
of the best quality,
selling for $1,
being $1 less than the usual price,
Cloaks and Raglans at much reduced prices,
at M. C. DE BEVOISE,
No. 43 Catharine-st., corner Madison.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $4 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs $15 per doz. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEGANT assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.
CHARLES P. MELLENY.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received
1,000 Piccolomini dresses,
For Holiday Presents.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
A great reduction in SILKS.
100 pieces of plain Silks at $1 per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
300 pieces of IRISH POPLINS,
suitable for evening dresses,
at $1 25 per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
1,000 dozen LINEN NAPKINS, at $1 25 per dozen,
worth $2.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
500 Dresses of all Wool
Plaid Merino at $3 50 per Dress.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
Just received,
500 dozen IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
at $1 50 per dozen,
worth $2 50.

CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
Will offer, on Monday, Dec. 27,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
Consisting of
5,000 GARMENTS,
At less than
ONE-HALF OF FORMER PRICES.
LINED CIRCULARS AT $4 50 TO $7,
Worth from $10 to $18.
LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS AT $4 50, $5, $6 AND $8
Worth double these prices.
OUR STOCK OF SLEEVE CLOAKS
Comprise all
THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
WILL BE OFFERED
At prices varying
FROM $3 50 TO $8,
A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.
ON THE ORIGINAL COST.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer, THIS WEEK:
Application Point Sets, all trimmed..for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars..........for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed..for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars..........for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs.....for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Eleven hoops, Damascus steel, made after the latest Paris models, $1 50; 12 do., $1 75; 17 do., $3; 21 do., $3 50; and 30 hoops, $4. All made by us in the best manner and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
P. H. PHILLIPS, Fur Emporium, No. 179 Grand-st., will still continue offering his rich and splendid Mink sets as follows:

Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, good and rich	$25
Very dark, two capes	50
Hudson Bay Sable sets	30
Very dark	75
French Mink	$10 to 15
Very dark	15 to 20
French long sets	5 to 10
Large Capes, sets	20 to 25
Stone Marten	25 to 30
Capes	50 to 100
Hudson's Bay Sable	100 to 250
Fitch Victorines and Muffs	15 to 25

Mixed sets in variety.
Sleigh robes, fur collars, gloves, &c., &c., at very low prices.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!
Ladies who have not purchased their Winter Bonnet will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of our Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets will be sold below cost.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAK—NEW STYLE.—price $275; large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

FAIRS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION.
BENEFIT NIGHT
OF THE
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS,
who were sufferers by the burning of the Crystal Palace.

The generosity of several gentlemen who have cheerfully subscribed liberal sums for the purpose of affording the Inventors and Exhibitors, who were burnt out at the Crystal Palace an opportunity of again placing the productions of their skill and industry before the public, has enabled the Board of Managers to open the Fair just inaugurated at No. 620 Broadway, but there are many worthy mechanics and others who feel sensibly the necessity for immediate relief, having lost their all by the calamity that so disastrously terminated the late Fair, and it has been resolved by the management of the American Union to afford the ever-generous citizens of New-York an opportunity of manifesting their sympathy with the unfortunate inventors in this their hour of affliction.

For the purpose of effecting this object in a manner satisfactory to both the public and their beneficiaries, an entertainment will be given on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, which, while it will render the patrons an ample remuneration for the trifle expended, will, it is hoped, result in much good to the parties needing relief.

To the attractions of an exceedingly interesting Fair, there will be added, on the
BENEFIT NIGHT
of the
INVENTORS AND EXHIBITORS
who were sufferers by
the conflagration of the Crystal Palace,
A GRAND CONCERT
BY ROBERTSON'S FULL MILITARY BAND,
who have kindly volunteered their valuable services for the occasion. Also, a variety of popular ballads, by
Mr. E. W. DURAND.
&c., &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

For the purpose of affording all an opportunity of participating in the benefit, 15 cents only will be charged for the admission of adults; children, 5 cents.
By order of the Board, AUG. H. WHEELER, Sec.

GRAND FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Now Open
AND DURING THE WEEK,
With an elegant stock suitable for holiday presents. Proceeds for Aged and Infirm Institution, West 42d-st. Admission 25 cents, season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place; C. C. Leigh's China Store, No. 561 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Book Store, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 377 Greenwich-st., and at the door.
ROBERTSON'S PROMENADE BAND
Is engaged for the evening.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair.* Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

THE FAIR AT THE MARINER'S CHURCH—Corner of Catharine and Madison sts., for the benefit of destitute children of the Sabbath School, will continue open from 5 to 10 P. M., MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, closing with an auction sale of the remaining articles on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

A FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church will be held in the store No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 20, and to continue during the week.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES.
Halsey Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Metropolitan Hall, No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City.
Commencement of the second quarter; new classes are now forming. Mondays and Thursdays in Jersey City; Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn. Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy every Wednesday evening.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by GEO. BERGNER & CO., has the largest circulation, as it publishes the List of Letters by authority, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium. Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Agents.

FINE ARTS.—OLD ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE. Also etchings from old masters. Old books, engravings, coins and medals bought or exchanged; steel engravings for scrap books, 3 cents each. All kinds of novels less than half price. Prints for drawing schools cheap. All kinds of old coins wanted. S. W. GOULDSON, 614 Broadway, near Houston-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI.
The following interesting novelties have been expressly prepared for the occasion:
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—in Italian,
with the new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast comprises:
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA and COLETTI.
MARTHA—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises:
Laborde, Berkel, Brignoli and Formes.
DON GIOVANNI,
by Piccolomini, Poinsot, Ghioni, Florenza and Formes.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
when Poinsot will make her first appearance as Alice.
And THE HUGUENOTS.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan 3.
Orders will be received in advance for the six nights, at the Academy, from 9 till 4 o'clock.
NOTICE.—The company will appear in Philadelphia on or about the 14th of January. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 1858.
This Concert will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. Ullman, free of charge. Also, the following distinguished artists and Societies have volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:
Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. ZIMMERMAN,
CARL FORMES,
L. SCHREIBER,
E. MOLLENHAUER.
The Choral Societies, Sangerbund, (consisting of 300 members,) Arion and Harmonia.
GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty of the first artists of New-York.
CONDUCTORS,
CARL BERGMANN, E. KRUGER, W. SORGE.
Price of admission to parquet, boxes and balcony, $2; second tier, $1; ampitheatre, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane-st. and Broadway.
L. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Goupil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
WUTSCHEL'S, No. 3 Irving-place.
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THE CREATION.
Haydn's Oratorio of the CREATION will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the German Ladies Society for the relief of the widows and orphans. The following artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services,
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. ZIMMERMANN,
Messrs. BRUCKERHAUSEN, SAN GALLI and URCHS,
The German Liederkranz.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Westermann's, No. 290 Broadway; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Christerns', 763 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and at the door. Books of the words at 10 cents, for sale in the concert room. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
LAURA KEENE, Sole Lessee and Directress.
ELEVENTH WEEK
and
UNABATED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has achieved a greater success than any piece ever produced in New-York, having now been performed for
TEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
during which time its representations have been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS.
who have never failed to testify their approbation of the comedy by continued
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
In view of this immense success, the Management deems it only necessary to announce for repetition, on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
supported by the entire strength of the comedy company, together with the highly successful farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude....(her first appearance)....Miss Laura Honey
With songs—"To-morrow will be market-day," "I don't think I'm ugly," "I've no money," and "Unlucky maiden."
Supported by the strength of the company.
The Management would also inform the public that on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, 1858,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN MATINEE
will be given in aid of the fund of the
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
which, in view of the praiseworthy object to which the proceeds of this performance are to be appropriated, will, it is hoped, entitle it to the consideration of all who desire the accomplishment of the purpose for which the Fund has been devised.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this highly successful comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
will be given on the afternoon of
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859.
Box book now open for both Day Performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 25.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been acccorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.
CROWDED HOUSES. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING—MR. BARRY SULLIVAN in the comedy of
MONEY.
Miss Fanny Morant, Wayne Olwine, J. Moore, J. Martin Grace, H. C. Jordan, H. Russell, Miss Annie Lonsdale, Miss Corrie, in the cast.
E. Mullenhauer's unrivalled Orchestra.
To conclude with FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, with Miss Fanny Morant, Wayne Olwine, &c., &c., in the cast.
On New-Year's Day, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 27,
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
ALARIC: OR, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
After which the drama of the
BOHEMIANS OF PARIS.
To conclude with
FOUR LOVERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..............Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 27 and 28,
To commence with the *Ledger* story drama of
ALARIC; OR, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with
LOVE IN LIVERY.

444 BROADWAY.
SNIFFIN'S
CAMPBELL MINSTELS.
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THEIR PROFESSION.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
BENEFIT OF
THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION,
On which occasion
THE ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS
Will be given to assist in the purchase of the resting-place of
THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT,
Interspersed with
QUEER, QUAINT AND QUIZZICAL SAYINGS,
By Moore, Cotton and Cool White.
Doors open at 6½—commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
COME ONE! COME ALL!—IT IS A GOOD CAUSE!
Tickets for sale at all the principal music stores on Broadway. Box-office open from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. for the sale of tickets.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Bleeker's original comedy of
NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years half price.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK—CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS—FESTIVAL FROLICS.—MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1858, AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, MAY-DAY SPORTS, by the Zavistowski Troupe; The STAGE-STRUCK QUAKER, by the Wren Juvenile comedians. After which, CUPID AND HIS FROLICS; or, Harlequin and the Troubles of Pierrot. The AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 12 o'clock M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
BENEFIT OF EMILE LOYALL,
On which occasion will be produced in the circle:
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—A new and extensive panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico, and Central America, with the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, will be exhibited for the first time on the 28th 29th, 30th and 31st December, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, each afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., and evening at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE,
AND PAPER HOUSES.
The neatest, cheapest and most pleasing Holiday Gifts for little Girls to be found anywhere are the PAPER DOLLS, PAPER FURNITURE and PAPER HOUSES manufactured by the subscribers.
They consist of twelve numbers of Paper Dolls, (two of them just out.) Two numbers of Paper Furniture, one for the Bedroom and one for the Parlor, and three different styles of Paper Houses.
These houses are something quite new, and are really very elegant. One of them is two stories high, and one of them is printed to represent brick sides and brick chimney.
The rooms are beautifully carpeted and furnished, and a more pleasing effect for a child cannot be produced than by one of these houses, provided with a set of Furniture and some of the Dolls dressed and standing in the rooms of the house.
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
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Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
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Appropriate Holiday Presents at No. 297 Broadway, A splendid assortment of neat and safe Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 10 ounces each; Cannons, Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 297 Broadway.

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A large and well-assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs of every grade.
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Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns.
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POINT A'L'AIGUILLE, POINT APPLIQUE, and HONITON SETS, COLLARS, and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Twenty-five per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD and FRENCH COLLARS, VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, and CROWNS;
REAL CHANTILLY THREAD WRISTLETS, entirely new, and very handsome; all very appropriate for
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CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—H. W. HUNTER, Optician, No. 169 William-st., has on hand a fine assortment of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., at reduced prices.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

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CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
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A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO OF THE MOST elegantly-finished rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes ever offered for sale; grand diagonal scale, round corners, superb carved legs, elaborately finished and inlaid with pearl, celebrated City makers, having two years' warrantee, rich tone, for sale at the lowest price in the City. The above pianos were taken in trade, and will be sold a dead bargain for cash, and will be boxed if required. Second-hand pianos will be taken in exchange. Full particulars on application at the owner's residence, No. 86 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., where they can be seen and fully examined, day or evening.

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A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte, and a rich gilt oval mirror, for sale a bargain; piano is superbly finished in the style of Louis XIV., carved legs, best City makers, fully warranted, touch and tone is unsurpassed, cost $500, price $250; oval glass cost $60, price $45, size 60x22. Apply at No. 506 Hudson-st., near Amos-st., for four days, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO WORTH $35 for $18; one worth $50 for $27; one worth $125 for $85; one worth $150 for $95, and 20 others at an immense reduction for immediate cash; one parlor-organ worth $150 for $85: 15 superior new pianos at a sacrifice for cash, or by instalments. R. GONZALEZ,
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NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—MANufactory of the celebrated American improved piano. Dealers cannot do better than to purchase from us from now until January, as we are selling far below our usual price for cash. Those about purchasing pianos for presents cannot do better than to favor us with a call at No. 637 Broadway. SMITH, ATHERTON & CO.,
Successors to CUMMINGS & CANFIELD.

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GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium when and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

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A NEW, SPLENDID 7 1-2-OCTAVE PIANO-forte, rosewood case, serpentine mouldings, ivory keys, carved legs, made by one of the best City makers, will be disposed of at less than cost. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 4th-av.

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On and after Jan. 1, 1859, the TAUNTON DAILY GAZETTE will be issued as an Evening Paper, in new type, enlarged by the addition of Eight Columns, and with all other improvements necessary to make it a thorough local, business and miscellaneous newspaper.
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PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 280 *Times* Office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker, understands the instruction of children, and would be otherwise useful. Salary no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LABART, Broadway Post-Office, for one week, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, situations, in one family or separate; one as cook; understands meats, poultry, and baking; does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $7 to $9; the niece is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and sews neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the full charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 139 2d av., third door from 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework. Also by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th street, near Broadway.

A SMART YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook: understands all kinds of fancy cooking, soups, game and preserves; will be found perfectly competent and anxious to give satisfaction. No objection to the country. Call at 129 Waverly-place.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG BOY 16 years of age, just from school, in a drygoods jobbing house or mercantile establishment; writes a fair hand and is quick at figures, and can give the best City reference. Apply or address at his parent's residence, M. B., No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A COMPETENT CLERK, who is preparing for the profession, wishes to procure a situation. Speaks French, Spanish and German. References excellent. Please address S. S., Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS Coachman in a private family; is well acquainted with the care of horses; any one wanting a trustworthy man willcall at the house of his last employer, No. 11, West 32d street for two days. Wages no object.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS DAY, A SABLE FUR BOA or VICTORINE, in going from Brooklyn to New-York over the Wall-st. Ferry, up Wall-st. to William-st., through William-st. to Pine-st., up Pine-st. to Nassau-st., up Nassau-st. to Fulton st., down Fulton-st. and across Fulton Ferry. On account of peculiar circumstances, the article is valued at more than its actual worth. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at C. M. WARREN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 43 Pine-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 24, either from a carriage or left in some fancy store in going from Fulton-st. to 21st-st., on Broadway, a lady's SABLE MUFF. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 147 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO PERFECTLY UNDERstands the manufacture of refined Coal Oil, for burning; a good situation will be given. Address, stating references and the compensation expected, ATWATER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH-WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held, pursuant to the call of the Republican City Central Committee, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at Friendship Hall, No. 149 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for five Delegates to the Republican City Central Committee for the year 1859, and five Delegates to the Republican Young Men's City Central Committee for the year 1859. An election will be held at the same time, for Officers of the Association for the year 1859. The officers to be elected are: A President, Vice-President, two secretaries, and a Treasurer. The polls will be open from 7½ until 9 o'clock.
ISAAC DAYTON, President.
D. F. ROBBINS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the XVIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at No. 896 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., east side, for the purpose of electing Ward Officers. Also, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee, to elect Delegates to the Central Committee, and Delegates to the Young Men's Committee. The polls will be open from 7½ till 9 o'clock P. M.
B. B. MANIERRE, President.
JAMES FAIRMAN, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Agreeable to the call of the General Committee, the Tenth Ward Republican Association will hold its annual election on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at which time the officers of the Association and delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committee will be chosen. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
DAVID MILLER, President.
B. F. SHAFFER, } Secretaries.
J. W. OLSEN,

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at Spring-st. Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. By order.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
WM. PATTERSON,

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the order of the Central Committee, the members of the above Association are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's Committee, for the ensuing year.
PETER VAN ANTWERP, President.
ASA BUTMAN, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting for the election of Delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at Central Hall. Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
THOMAS BENNETT, President pro tem.
THOS. BAKER, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening, December 27th, at the Headquarters, No. 52 Franklin-st., to elect delegates to the Republican Central and Young Men's Committee, in pursuance of the directions of the Central Committee.
Polls open from
ROBERT IRWIN, President.
THOMAS OGILVIE, } Vice
JULIUS BRILL, } Presidents.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The IXth Ward Republican Association will meet at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock, that being the time designated by the Republican Central Committee for the election of five delegates to said Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's Committee. The polls to be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
S. B. DUTCHER, President.
HUMPHREY AYRES, Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet on MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st. and 8th-av., to elect five delegates to the Republican Central Committee and five delegates to the Young Men's Republican Committee. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
JOS. GUTMAN, } Secretaries.
WM. R. STERRITT,

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, at Chelsea Hall, corner Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-av., for five Delegates to the Republican Central Committee, and five Delegates to the Young Men's Republican Central Committee for the year 1859. ADAM C. ELLIS, President.
ANGUS CAMERON, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at No. 196 Spring-st., for the purpose of electing by ballot five delegates to represent it in Central Committee, and five delegates to represent it in the Young Men's Committee, for the ensuing year. The polls will be open at 7½ o'clock and closed at 9 o'clock. JAMES W. SIMONTON, President.
WM. C. MONEYPENNY, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, in Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av., to elect (pursuant to the call of the Central Committee) officers of the Association for the ensuing year, and delegates to the Central and the Young Men's Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order. JACOB FASTIN, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD.—THE MEMBERS OF [illegible] Ward Republican Association are requested to meet at their head-quarters, No. 100 Elm-st., in [illegible] the call of the General Committee, to elect [illegible] the Central and Young Men's Committees for the ensuing year. DAVID B. DWIRE, Chairman.
THOMAS McGRANE, } Secretaries.
ABRAM FLORENTINE, Jr.,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALL OF the Central Committee, a special meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association will be held at Head-quarters THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 27, 1858, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central and Young Men's Committees. The polls will be open from 7½ o'clock until 9 o'clock.
HENRY J. ARMSTRONG, } Vice-
ADDISON BROWN, } Presidents.
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, Jr., } Secretaries.
ROBERT H. HILL,

A MEETING OF THE XVIITH WARD REpublican Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 273 Bowery, to elect Delegates to the Central and Young Men's Conventions for 1859, and Officers of the Association.
THOMAS LITTLE, President.
W. A. SMALLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNINERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859.
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications and Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President.
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ATTACHED TO the M. E. Church in Forsyth-st. will hold its anniversary THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. R. M. HATFIELD and the Rev. W. H. MILBURNE, and singing and other exercises by the children of the School. Admission free.

ROBERT OWEN.—PUBLIC MEETINGS WILL be held in testimony of respect to this world-renowned philanthropist, THIS EVENING, Dec. [illegible] at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. A biographical sketch of his life will be given, and appropriate remarks made. To commence at 7½. By order of the Committee.

LECTURES.

IK. MARVEL.
DONALD G. MITCHELL, ESQ.,
will lecture before the Gillette Young Men's Association at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at [illegible] o'clock. Subject—*Money Spending.* Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at Wm. Hall & Son's music store, No. [illegible] Broadway; George Sibell, stationer, No. 20 Wall-st.; Scribner's bookstore, No. 124 Grand-st.; A. D. F. Randolph's bookstore, No. 683 Broadway; T. T. Green, druggist, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; A. M. Conklin, druggist, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, and at the door. THOMAS R. REDWAY, P. S. TAGGART, PETER A. LEONARD, GEO. R. DURFEE, JAMES SANFORD, LORIN CLARK,
Lecture Committee.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth lecture in the course will be delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS. Subject—*Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, can be had at the door. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives,)—Subject—*Aaron Burr*—on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.
The Seventh Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL lecture in the First Baptist Church, corner 5th and South-5th sts., Williamsburgh, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Womanhood.* Tickets 25c. To be had at Foster's Music Store, No. 93 South 7th-st., Holmes' Stationary store, No. 65 4th-st., and Foster's, No. 262 Grand-st.

THE REV. S. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE at the New-York University, on Washington-square. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ in Heaven and Christ on Earth.* Seats free.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK
Will sell, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29,
At 11 o'clock each day.
At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

CLOSING SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—By order of J. T. CRAWFORD, Assignee.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., fine guaranteed Havana Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c., by order of James T. Crawford, Esq., Assignee—The entire balance of Havana Cigars, Wines, &c., remaining unsold by us on December 10, viz: Fine pale golden and brown Sherries, P. Garvey's 1846, W. D. Gordon, Harmony, Mansanilla, Topaz, &c.; Osborn and London Ports; Champagnes, leading brands; pale and dark Brandies, vintages 1847, 1848, 1851; Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, Saddle-bag do., Wise's Irish do., Scoth do.; Smith's Cream of the Valley London Gin; Sazarac Brandy, very fine; Hennessy and Pinet do.; Estrita de Camas de Lobos and other Madeiras; fine Annisette and other Cordials; Olive Oil, English Sauces, &c. Havana Cigars, viz: Cabinet, Punch, Intrepides de Colon, La Germania, Diana, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock—The balance of the old 1848 Brandy, and a few dozen Lacoste and Cap-de pon 1833 Sherry.

N. B.—The above is our last sale of Wines, &c., this season.

Catalogues now ready.

J. W. PORTER Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, RICH SILVERWARE, &c., &c.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large four-story house, No. 218 West 14th-st., consisting of richly-carved rosewood piano-forte, seven-octave, a superior instrument; rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade; rosewood centre tables, ottomans, brocatel and lace curtains, elegant parlor and bedroom lace curtains, magnificent English tapestry and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, massive oak and black-walnut extension tables, dining and tea tables; a few choice oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, sofas, work-tables, rockers, elegant China vases and mantel ornaments, twenty-one-day inlaid and bronze clocks, China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware, crockery, ivory cutlery, silverware, tea service, salvers, and cake baskets, with solid silver mountings, spoons, forks, casters, &c. The whole being in the best order, and comprising everything necessary to a well-furnished house. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 28th and 29th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. B. Pandalfin'es great sale of marble and alabaster statuary, vases, urns, &c., consisting of Marble, Etruscan and Hebe Vases, Grecian and Roman Vases, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing rooms, niches, &c., Marble Card Receivers, Pompeii Urns, Vases for Flowers, Vestal Temples, &c., Alabaster Statuettes under glass shades, representing Madonna, Venus, Apollo, Dancing Girl, Shepherdess, &c.

Also, beautiful Parisian goods, Bronzes, embracing brown and marble clocks, bronze horses, card receivers, &c.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—A beautiful invoice of China Vases, richly painted and enameled Colognes.

Also, at private sale, 20 pieces of Statuary.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.—AT STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 222 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, and following days, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF BOOKSELLER'S STOCK.

Comprising a great collection of popular standard works, by the best English and American authors, Irving, Cooper, Prescott, Wester, Bryant, Longfellow, Simms, Bulwer, Thackeray, Dickens, Macaulay, Byron, Goldsmith, &c., &c., &c., in a variety of bindings, and richly illustrated. Also a fine collection of Bibles and Prayer-Books, in elegant Turkey and velvet bindings, &c. Together with a fine assortment of Medical Books, Theological and Scientific Works, and a large assortment of Classical School-Books, in all a variety and attractive selection.

Lovers of useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries.

Terms of sale—On all purchases from the entire stock of $100, 4 months' credit; less amounts, cash. Catalogues now ready.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AT STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S old stand, under Barnum's Museum, No. 222 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 A.M. Closing out sale of a Bookseller's Stock—comprising a great collection of popular standard books by the best English and American authors: Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Longfellow, Sims, Dickens, Bulwer, Thackeray, Tennyson, Byron, Macauley, Hume, Goldsmith, &c., in a variety of bindings; richly illustrated works, suitable for presents; gifts, &c., in an almost endless and attractive selection. The lovers of good and useful books will find this a rare opportunity for adding to their libraries. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass-ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, casters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PATERSON LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, twenty-eight lots in the city of Paterson, New-Jersey, viz.:

[illegible] lots on 3d-av., between Montgomery and Lawrence sts.

[illegible] lots on north side Lawrence-st., adjoining.

[illegible] lots on south side of Montgomery-st., adjoining.

Communication with Paterson several times in each day, by the Erie Railroad. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON Monday, 27th inst, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a large and valuable stock of fine watches, diamonds, and jewelry, consisting in part of elegant, 18-carat gold hunting and open case watches, superb diamond pins, ear-rings, bracelets, studs, &c.; elegant sets of cameo, carbuncle, mosaic, and enamel pins and ear-rings; sets of bracelets, pins and ear-rings; bracelets, brooches, and ear-rings, studs, finger-rings, sleeve-buttons, chains, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, STAIR-RODS, &c.—Will be sold by order of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, on MONDAY next, Dec. 27, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, furniture of store, &c., &c., contained in the store No. 279 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York. Terms cash. Sale peremptory.
F. L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 18 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher.
JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS—Embracing every variety of subject, being the entire stock of one of the most extensive manufacturers in this City, to be sold at auction by CHARLES H. DELAVAN, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 109 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st. and near William-st., and to continue until the whole stock is disposed of. Deposits required from all persons not known to the Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthen ware, rich toys, &c., by BARTLET & COWEN, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock. A large catalogue sale of choice goods, that must be sold to close consignments from Europe. Retailers wanting cash bargains attend.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY, having enlarged their Factory and added to their machinery from the latest improvements for the manufacture of CARPET LINING and COTTON BATTING, have now on hand and are manufacturing a superior article of COTTON BATTING. Buyers are invited to call and examine at the Factory,
No. 448 WATER-ST.

N. B.—All orders for Carpet-Lining and Cotton Batting promptly attended to. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent.

$5.000.—ANY PARTY HAVING THIS amount can invest the same on the best City security, both real and personal, so as to pay for the coming eight months at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; a rare chance in these times, and no humbug. Address, principal only, post-paid, S. M. R., Box No. 1,271 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELLENT boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st.
T. O. LEROY & CO.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-Pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

SOAPSTONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH [illegible], 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN [illegible], West Worthington, Mass.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1[illegible]. Orders by mail solicited.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 [illegible]. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead, of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 1[illegible] Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 6 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house, brick basement; lot 25x95 with a gore attached on 116th st.; 100 foot street opened and graded; 5 lots 25x1000 on 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.: 3 lots 25x100 on 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. GEO. W. JENKINS, Real Estate Agent, 124th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex-st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, and a bedroom in the attic, all in good order, Croton and waste-pipe up, of a house in 13th-st., west of 5th av., till the 1st of May, or longer if both suited, to a family without boys. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery. Rent $20 per month.

A LARGE BRICK BUILDING—26 FEET BY 200 deep, with 2 lots adjoining if wanted, on 42d and 43d sts., between 5th and 6th avs., suitable for stables or any manufacturing business, for sale or lease. Apply on the premises before 9 or after 2 o'clock, P. M.

CENTRAL PARK.—CENTRAL PARK LOTS for sale on 63d-st. Three lots north side, with the grade, and two lots on south side, each 25 feet by 100 feet 3 inches, all 250 feet east of Broadway, and 300 feet west of the Park. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, Charles-st., corner of Waverley-place, can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, No. 20 Commerce-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FARM OF 200 ACRES of good land, with stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., for only $8,000; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The farm is five miles from Paterson, N. J., and 21 miles from New-York. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET—A very handsome, furnished three-story house, containing all the modern improvements; the furniture is of the very best description and complete in every respect, being nearly new and in perfect order. Terms easy, and possession can be had in thirty days.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE *Times* Building, consisting of a private room fronting on Park-row, with or without half of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 9, of No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, and order to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR LITERARY SOCIETIES.—TO LET.—Room No. 2 Clinton-place, for Thursday evenings. It is carpeted and furnished with settees. Apply to RICHD. WARREN, No. 9 Clinton-place.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE up town. Apply to JOS. NEILSON, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, AND ARITHMETIC—No. 62 Bowery, and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These important branches, without which young men are incompetent to enter into business, for themselves or others, are taught day and evening, at reduced prices, all this week. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."—*Newport Daily News.*

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of the higher English classes, Book-keeping, Elocution, Mathematics, &c., as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, would offer his services to principals of educational institutions, parents or others desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any of the foregoing branches. Address S. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

A STUDENT IN THE GEN. THEOLOGICAL Seminary, a graduate of an Eastern College, wishes to spend an hour or two a day in teaching in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION IN the City or country; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 144 New-York *Times* Office.

PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.

L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGIS, Treasurer.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.
CHAS. MILES. }

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, }
14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

F. L. LAWRENCE & CO., NO. 14 PINE-ST., (basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth,) advance money on sums of $25 and upwards on valuable personal property. Office and business strictly private. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

$50.000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison-square, would furnish desirable rooms to a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular references will be asked and given. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2.607.

TWO GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD ROOM together can have in the advertiser's family a fine large comfortably-furnished room with breakfast and tea; dinner on Sundays; bath-room adjoining; no other boarders. Location between Bond and 8th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptionable references indispensable. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26, NEAR BLEECKER-st. A large front room for two, on second floor, with large pantries, fuel and gas, for $12 per week. Other nice rooms, to single gentlemen, for $4 per week.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—PARlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITHIN SEVEN minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a private family have a fine large furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at No. 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st., three doors west of Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 85 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies, may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, }
No. 16 Broadway, }
New-York, December 17, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1859, and 3d June, 1860.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO, BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st instant, at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, on the Bonds of
MUSKINGHAM COUNTY,
BELMONT COUNTY, and
CITY OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO,
issued to "Central Ohio Railroad Company," will be paid at this Bank. H. BLYDENBURGH, President.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.
By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858, MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD First and only Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, Loan of 1852, due 1877, Coupons payable June and December in New-York, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:26 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 5:20 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yield to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!

USE ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now first made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, from being the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there. They suffer from diseases of the lungs, and their instinct pointed out the the remedy now offered to suffering man. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-office, New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth édition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening, Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanen and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female disease successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

GRAND RAFFLE OF BILLIARD TABLES.—At No. 637 Broadway, (basement,) commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock.
FIVE SPLENDID TABLES,
all complete; also, bar, gas fixtures, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

FIRST EXTREME CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The famous clipper ship
HURRICANE,
CAPT. SHERMAN.
Will receive freight for three or four days this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden-lane.)
Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, cor. William-st.
Agents at
San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. WATERS, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ¾ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 12 noon.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thompson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with coaked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.—Those wishing to send for their friends can have them brought out in this unequaled Line, at the lowest possible rates.

Sight drafts for any amount, payable without discount, in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales.

For particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, is now on her voyage from England to New-York, and will sail next month for Nassau, N. P., and Havana. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD, }
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, }
jy19-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-1aw6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-1aw6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business to be closed by L. W. Cummins at their place of business corner 42d-st. and 7th-av.
L. W. CUMMINS,
A. H. DUDLEY.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

BOOK-CASE FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL black walnut library book-case, 5 by 7 feet, made to order, in perfect condition, and capable of holding 500 books; it will be sold at a bargain, in consequence of alterations in the library of the owner. Apply, by note, to H., Box No. 3,659 New-York Post-Office.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at 123 Sixth-av., between Ninth and Tenth sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

Sunday Walks in the German Quarter.

A great City furnishes *tableaux vivants* sufficiently numerous and varied to occupy pen and pencil for a life-time. The contrasts of characters, classes and quarters are so great as to raise a doubt whether races as diverse as the Angelic and the Satanic have not gathered under the same municipality. Yet, how little is known by one class of the condition, occupations and amusements of the other. A visitor passing along Fifth-avenue or Broadway of a Sunday, would carry away the impression that *toute le monde* of New-York attended Church, a well-dressed, well-behaved throng. But let another traverse the lower part of the Bowery at the same hour, and he would imagine himself in a subjoined Paris or Vienna. It is the province of the journalist to introduce these classes to each other for their mutual benefit, that the one may be restrained and elevated, and that the other may have their feeling of self-security moderated and their patriotism and benevolence stimulated into manlier, healthier exercise.

One of our reporters has an almost romantic interest in our German immigrant population, and has studied their character and habits with the deepest interest. Having seen something of their Sunday sports in the Old World, and knowing that they cling to them in the New, he undertook the task of an Asmodeus a Sunday or two since, and the notes of his Sunday walks in the German quarter are worthy of perusal. They reveal an extent of Sunday demoralization that will astound the public. The recent burning of the "Odeon," which was one of the places visited, will brighten the interest of the narrative.

New-York is a Christian City, is it not? It numbers its churches by hundreds, does it not? They are well filled, on the Sabbath, are they not? We have laws against Sunday profanation, have we not? The Police Commissioners ordered the execution of these laws, did they not? We pay $800,000 a year for our Police force, do we not? The manner in which the Sabbath is recognized is a good guage of the standard of morals in any community, is it not? Let us go into the German quarters of New-York, and see what we shall see.

Enter the "Odeon." It is about the hour of the Sunday afternoon service, when Rev. Dr. —— is giving his people a graphic picture of heathenism, and arousing their zeal in behalf of missions in China or Africa. Meanwhile, here in the Bowery, are temples to all the gods of fun and folly, from Bacchus to Terpsichore, with innumerable worshipers, and incense without measure. This one—the Odeon—is not very extensive, but very popular. A long aisle on the right is the shrine of Bacchus; another on the left is consecrated to the God of the Chase; another, over head, to Fortune—i. e. to billiards, and games generally, while the main hall is devoted to Melpomene and Thalia. The libations are peculiarly Americo-German, in quality and quantity. Lager-bier, and a plenty of it, instead of being poured on the altars of the several deities, after the primitive mode, which might be wasteful and excite some jealousy among the tutelaries, goes down the throats of the devotees, young and old; and either the steam created by the contact of the liquid with a heated surface ascends and fills the air, or some weed of Virginia origin is burned freely, and sends out its odors, we can hardly tell which, so blended are the fumes of lager and tabac. Either must delight the nostrils of the gods and goddesses of the place.

Mythology apart, the Odeon presented a strange scene to an American eye on that Sunday afternoon. More than two hundred men, women and children (a large sprinkling of the latter) were ranged along three lines of tables—all drinking lager, or something worse, and listening at the same time to a "merry play in two acts from KOTZEBUE," with orchestra, billiards, shooting-galleries, &c.,—and all for ten cents. In the evening another theatrical performance for a crowded house. Dancing, gymnastic exhibitions, speechmaking, hurrahs, and a flood of lager-bier—such was the Sabbath in that place.

Now let us look in at the Peoples Garden, (Volks Garten,) a door or two below in the Bowery. A shilling admits you to the place, but you can take your wife and children with you "free." The bill assures you that you are attending a "sacred concert"—"*Eine grosses sacred Concert.*" But you become a little skeptical about its "sacred" character when you read the programme and observe the surroundings. The place is suspicious—"*Vaudeville Theatre.*" The announcements are suspicious—"*Exhibition of a grand pot-pourrie.*" "*The Artist-Family, or the Uncle as an enemy of the Theatre—a Comic Operette in four acts.*" This is for 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The evening performance seems about as "sacred." "*The Beautiful Milleress, or a Secret Passion*—a merry play in one act." "Concluding with "*Good morning, Mr. Fischer*—vaudeville in two acts." "Between these acts the Grand Ballet, and Grand Janisary Concert, with a grand orchestra." It all looks very *grand* but not very *sacred*. Then the visitors at the City Theatre adjoining are informed by the programme that when that is closed, (say at 11 o'clock,) they can enter the Peoples' Theatre free—to test the quality of the Peoples' lager.

The surroundings are even more suspicious than the amusements. A half-dozen billiard tables, more or less, five raffling-stands, a roulette table, a shooting gallery, and some other forms of gambling—all in full blast—would not seem to promise a very "sacred" affair, to say nothing of five or six bars fully manned and employed.

The company does not give very marked indications that "sacred" pleasures attracted them by hundreds to the place. We counted 350 in the afternoon, including children, seated in front of lager-bier mugs, and listening alternately to the band of music and the play, and none of them seemed to be imbibing anything more "sacred" than bad "lager." In the evening there must have been fully 1,100 in the same place, engaged in the same way. If the proprietor would drop one letter from his programme, and *Frenchify* his announcement a little, thus: "*Sacré Concert*," it would be more frank, and vastly more truthful.

But there is a *People's Theatre*, as well as a People's Garden. It is in Fourth-street; let us look in there. What a spectacle in a Christian City! As you enter, on the ground floor, there are four billiard tables, surrounded by perhaps a hundred boys from 10 to 20 years of age, occupied with and intent upon the game. At one table four lads, not more than 13 years old, are playing—albeit it is somewhat difficult for them to reach the balls. But they will grow taller—perhaps so high, by-and-by, that their feet will dangle in the air. Across the room, and in front of the bar, stands a novel gambling instrument. It is a small brass cannon from which balls are projected, probably by a spring, and entering a curtained aperture a few feet distant, descend by an inclined plane on which stand small wooden pins. Ten tickets are given out, say at three cents each. The holder representing the ball that upsets the largest number of pins wins 20 cents—the balance of the stakes—one-third of the whole—going into the pocket of the proprietor. This machine was surrounded by as many lads as could see it, and betting was as constant as the machine could be made to work. The spirit of the gambling hells at Hamburg and Baden-Baden was in full play in these young scapegraces, and the foundations laying of desperadoes,—and this on the Sabbath!

But we have not yet entered the Theatre proper. This is but the ante-chamber—free to all, notwithstanding the discontent of the proprietor on seeing some "Americans" among his guests. In the rear is a hall accommodating, in its way, 1,000 people or more, with music, lager-bier, and theatrical performances. From 6 to 8 o'clock, notwithstanding the afternoon performance, the people were streaming in, ordering their beer and cigar, and getting ready for the play. Nearly one-half of the company consisted of women and children. We saw hundreds of boys and girls of from 12 to 20 years—chiefly of German parentage, and a few who could be recognized as Irish and Americans. In all, there were 950, by actual count, entering this single place between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock. The expense to each guest cannot average less than 25 cents, and is probably twice that amount; so that $200, at the lowest estimate, would pass from the scanty pockets of the apprentices and journeymen and seamstresses, who seemed principally to make up the group, into the full purse of the proprietor of this den of iniquity. And when the pinching cold comes, you and I, good friend, will have our sympathies appealed to to relieve the poverty caused by this Sunday dissipation; or be taxed for the Almshouse expenditures, or the cost of criminal cases growing out of this Sunday night debauchery.

Now turn down into Essex-street, and enter the Harmonia Garden. Your ticket, which costs but sixpence, will be exchanged for you at the door by a long-shanked sheriff's officer, and you will find a spacious hall, say a hundred feet square, with galleries all around, and tables for the accommodation of 1,200 or 1,500 people. A band of music, of fourteen brass pieces, rings out waltzes and airs which may be heard for squares around. Bowling alleys, shooting-galleries and the usual means of diversion, or of gambling, are at hand. Above stairs you will find no less than seven billiard-tables, occupied mostly by young men—playing with their own or their employers' money. It was at an early hour in the evening that we visited this establishment, and there were not more than about 250 persons present. Later, it was doubtless filled. Till twelve or one o'clock, perhaps, the neighboring householders must listen to the music of that band, and to the noise of those revelers. Is it neighborly, is it right, to deprive families of their day of rest in this way?

Now let us return to the Bowery, and drop into the aristocratic place of Sunday amusement—*the City Theatre.* Gambling arrangements are dispensed with: lager-bier tables have no place. The interior is elegantly fitted up, with accommodations in parquette, dress circle, and second and third tiers for 1,200 or 1,500 visitors. At 8½ o'clock nearly every seat and standing-place was occupied, and a play was in progress having the usual elements of interest, acted with admirable talent. The dress-circle was filled with men and women, handsomely dressed and of genteel manners, including a large sprinkling of Jews. Between the acts lager and liquor were dispensed from the bar and carried around the Theatre, but the amount drank was inconsiderable compared with other establishments. Many of the guests had, undoubtedly, attended one or other of the German churches in the morning, after the manner of the continent, and, without a thought of wrong, finished their Sunday at the theatre:—pitying, perhaps, the poor "Sabbatarians" who cherish the British and American notions that the Sabbath *day*, and the whole of it, was intended by its author for rest and worship and not for fun and frolic.

One more turn, and our Sunday walk will be ended for this time. Pass with us around a small triangular block not far from the City Hall, and you will cease to wonder at the frequency of homicides and other crimes growing out of Sunday dissipation. If our count was accurate, there were *twenty-nine* lager-bier saloons and dram-shops—some of them accommodating 200 or 300 persons—open and mostly filled on that single evening. In three or four of them, bands of music attracted customers. Many of the buildings on the blocks facing the one in question were similarly occupied, so that within a distance of 300 feet square there may be found not less than *fifty* Sabbath-breaking, law-despising centres of intoxication and crime.

We returned from our Sunday walk with a heavy heart. Discarding all ultra views of temperance, and disavowing sympathy with extreme "Puritan" notions of the Sabbath, we cling to the old-fashioned idea that there is a better way of spending Sunday than in tippling, theatre-going and gambling. Good *citizens* are made of sterner stuff than the frequenters of such places. Good men do not grow out of the boys who spend their Sundays at Volks Gartens and Volks Theatres. The crimes against society at which the fifth, and sixth, and seventh, and eighth, and ninth, and tenth commandments are aimed, have an intimate connection with the violation of the Fourth; so that the wholesale manner of desecrating the Sabbath, accompanied with wholesale drinking, rises into a leading cause—*the* leading cause of the rampant crime and disorder which infest our City, and which have increased *pari passu* with the multiplication of such establishments as we have been visiting.

Another consideration gave us troubled rest. Every one of these establishments pursues its business in known violation of law. Not merely the accompaniments of the business—the gambling, which is a misdemeanor—the bands of music, which are a nuisance—the theatrical performances, which are positively prohibited on the Sabbath—but publicly keeping and disposing of any kind of intoxicating liquors is expressly forbidden by the laws of the State and the ordinances of the City, of recent enactment, and in full force at the present time. Every proprietor and visitor of these establishments knows that the Police Commissioners, in pursuance of law, have directed patrolmen to report offences against the Sunday Liquor Law, and that thousands of complaints have been made. Their attitude then is that of rebellion against our constituted authorities and defiance of our laws. And it involves the question whether a few hundred keepers of dram-shops and gambling places are stronger than our Government. That is an important question; there should be no delay in settling it.

Then another thought has been haunting the mind ever since that sad visit; it is connected with the future of those thousands of young lads seen in a single Sunday night in places of sinful diversion. Whose sons are they? Have they mothers to weep over them? Have they homes to go to? Are they instructed any where but here? Whither are they drifting? How many of them are receiving their training for the prison and the halter? What security has society from rowdyism and disorder if our youth are corrupted systematically and educated in vice? Is it right to punish juvenile criminals, and exempt their teachers in crime? Is it wise to leave the nests of vipers undisturbed, and run after the fledglings that come from them, brood after brood? If the present unrestricted debauchery and ruin of the Sunday liquor traffic is to be perpetuated, would it not be just that the proportion of the nearly two millions of dollars expended for the support of Police, almshouses and criminal courts, traceable to that traffic, should be levied on the proprietors of Sunday dram-shops. The demoralization and misery it carries into ten thousand homes cannot be reckoned, and so cannot be assessed—*in this world*.

There are other chapters in the book of

ASMODEUS.

LATEST BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

News from Australia—Cannibalism at the Fejee Islands—Nez-Perces Treaty.

The Overland Mail, though with dates from San Francisco not so late as the news by the *Quaker City*, brings some intelligence not before published. The Sydney (Australia) papers had been received to 8th September.

The mines of Victoria are reported to be yielding large quantities of gold. The papers contain statements of rich strikes being made.

The sailor, JAMES MOYES, who was convicted before the Chief Justice, at the Central Criminal sittings, on the 2d of August last, of having, on the 23d July, wilfully murdered WILLIAM A. ALDEN, chief officer on board the American ship *Oliver Jordan*, and a native of Augusta, State of Maine, was hanged at Sydney on the 7th of September.

The Rev. Dr. LANG delivered a lecture on the 23d of August, advocating total separation of the Colonies from England, in view of a war breaking out between England and France. He referred at great length to the course of the United States in asserting their independence, and maintaining it to the end by the force of arms.

The Chinese immigration bill, which imposed a tax of £10 a head on all imported Chinamen, has not met with the same favor in the Upper House, as in the Assembly, having been laid aside for the present, chiefly through commercial influence. A large majority of the colonists were strongly in favor of the measure, and severely censured the Council for throwing aside an act of so much importance after it had passed the popular branch of the Legislature.

The American ship Norway, of 3,100 tons burthen, arrived a week or two before, bringing over 1,200 Chinamen! The Norway is the largest sailing ship that ever visited that harbor.

The Empire, a well known daily newspaper of Sydney, expired on the 28th August. Its editor and proprietor, Mr. Parkes, was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was a prominet advocate of the Electoral Reform Bill. Immediately after its passage he resigned his seat and went into the Insolvent Court. His liabilities are about $50,000. The Morning Herald is now the only daily paper, although Sydney is fully equal in size to San Francisco.

The electric telegraph between Sydney and Melbourne, is nearly complete. It is already in operation through Victoria, between Melbourne and Albany; and through New South Wales from Sydney, as far as Gundagai, within thirty hours of Albany.

OUTRAGES AT THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

The schooner *Erdorus*, Captain SEAMAN, had brought to Sydney intelligence of the murder of two white men and a Rotuma native of Naya, Fejee Islands. Also, of the town of Lavuka, on Ovalau, having been burned, as was said, by some of the Islanders.

LUVUKA, Ovalau, Thursday, July 22, 1858.

On the 16th July, the town of Luvuka had been set on fire and burned to the ground, destroying a large amount of property belonging to the citizens, rendering many of them penniless. In the evening of the same day, attempts were made to fire the towns of Engarigari and Totonga. A native was seen in the attempt to fire the town of Engarigari, but was so closely pursued that it was prevented. Two houses were burnt in Totonga, and a native named VERRI was seen to apply the firebrand by several persons, and he was also seen carrying some property he had stolen from the houses into the native town. He was taken into custody by the Chief of Totonga, but in the night effected his escape.

On the following night an attempt was made to fire the town of Vanquadad by a native, who was seen and pursued, but he made his escape. The attempt had been made to burn and destroy the whole of the settlements of the white residents, in so regular and systematic a style—selecting and taking care that the windward houses should be fired first—that there was but little doubt but that it was the work of incendiaries, and that a deliberate attempt had been made to destroy the whole place.

Two of our citizens had been brutally murdered and eaten by the natives on the Island of Naya. Their boat was broken into pieces and their property taken. Parties had been sent to Naya since the news of the murder had reached us by Mr. J. BINNER, to inquire into the circumstances attending the murder; and there is every reason to believe that the attack was an unprovoked one; and that while the boat was lying at anchor in broad daylight, the natives swam off, with apparently friendly intentions, and taking the whites unawares, had brutally clubbed them, together with a Botuma native, who was employed in the boat, and all three were taken on shore, cooked, and eaten in the cannibal style. The boat was then hauled on shore and broken up, and the property taken and distributed. When interrogated as to why they had acted thus, the natives replied with insinuating and menacing answers. In this latter case there required no investigation at this time; the deed, dark as it is, has been consummated, and it is only for us to determine what and when shall be their punishment.

Mr. BINNER stated that he had laid the matter in detail before the commander of the French man-of-war *Bayonnaise*, and that Captain Le Bris had given him to understand that before he left the group, he would go to Naya and punish the offenders; but that, as we all know, owing to want of time or provisions, or some other reasons, the ship had gone away without doing anything in the matter.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

INDIAN TREATY.—The Portland *Statesman* of the 9th November publishes the following "treaty" with the Nez Perce Indians:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that there shall be perpetual peace between the United States and the Nez Perces tribe.

ART. 2. In the event of war between the United States and any other people whatever, the Nez Perces agree to aid the United States with men, to the extent of their ability.

ART. 3. In the event of war between the Nez Perces and any other tribe, the United States agree to aid the Nez Perces with troops.

ART. 4. When the Nez Perces take part with the United States in war, they shall be furnished with such arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., as may be necessary.

ART. 5. When the United States take part with the Nez Perces in a war, they (the United States) will not require the Nez Perces to furnish anything to the troops, unless paid for at a fair price.

ART. 6. Should any misunderstanding arise hereafter between the troops and the Nez Perces, it shall be settled by their respective chiefs in friendly council.

The following accompanied the document as a marginal note:

"*Filed*: Treaty of peace entered into between *two powerful tribes*, the Nez Perces and the United States troops, at Camp in the Walla-Walla Valley, August 6, 1858."

The Tucker and Sickles Affair—Card from Dr. Tucker.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the second and last time I reluctantly intrude upon the public the subject of my unpleasant differences with Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES. That person's card, in answer to my challenge, and the unjust comments of a portion of the Press, require of me a reply.

On the evening of his banquet at Niblo's, Mr. SICKLES made, in conversation, unmannerly and insulting reflections upon deceased members of my father's family. These remarks were reported to me in confidence by Mr. SICKLES' guest, and I hold myself responsible for the charge.

Almost an entire stranger in my native city, after an absence of ten years, I had heard of Mr. SICKLES as a politician only, and from the honorable position he occupies, supposed him to be a gentleman. His gross, low-bred allusions to my brother—unanswerably replied to by him—undeceived and naturally irritated me; but when, on a festive occasion, in the presence of ladies, choosing politics for his theme, this person again interlarded his speech with pot-house expressions, and subsequently permitted his vile, slanderous tongue to utter insult to those sleeping in their graves—are there twelve men to be found in this State who would convict me for challenging him? If there are, I will willingly exile myself from it forever.

My brother, having thus stigmatized Mr. Sickles, through the Press, as a "liar and slanderer," and he silently admitting the appropriateness of the terms, it was, under these circumstances, doubly unpleasant for me to challenge him. His friends pronounced him responsible for all he said, asserted that he was a fighting man, and his having once challenged Mr. John VAN BUREN would certainly warrant such conclusion. In a most respectful letter I gave him an invitation—he preferred letter-writing and "explanations," which I neither asked for nor wanted. There was no ignorance of the cause of offence, which, at the first interview, was promptly explained, and as promptly and conveniently forgotten by him.

My challenge to Mr. SICKLES was based solely upon the cause I have named, and had no reference to the quarrel between my brother and him. The Secretary of State received the first intimation of my intentions, through the Washington correspondence of the *Herald* of Dec. 18.

This person SICKLES, in his card of the 24th inst., declines to meet me, yet, in the same breath, adds insult by calling my mode of communicating with him ungentlemanly. As he considers me entitled to notice when represented by Dr. OGDEN only, I could still claim it, for Dr. O. has never ceased to be my friend.

By refusing me a meeting, and still continuing his insults, Mr. SICKLES gives me the right to "post" him in the usual complimentary style. The piquancy of such a course would, however, be lost by a ready recognition on the part of the public of his character so described; besides, it is unquestionably a vulgar and bombastic custom.

This communication has become longer than I at first intended. It shall be concluded. Mr. SICKLES says he has no acquaintance with Dr. J. C. TUCKER. I am gratified to say he speaks the truth; but he has had a chance, and may at any time have a similar opportunity of meeting him.

I am *now* satisfied that the *Honorable* DANIEL E. SICKLES, Member of Congress from the Third District, City of New-York, can write letters, and talk, but—WON'T FIGHT. Scorning, then, to pursue and persecute a person physically and morally incapacitated by fear to account for the gratuitous insults he offers; who ostentatiously parades his valor and desire to fight anybody but the man who asks him to, I leave the chivalrous conduct of this honorable representative to the verdict of his colleagues from other States, and the public generally.

Yours, J. C. TUCKER.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—This festival was very generally observed in Brooklyn. All places of business were closed at an early hour in the morning, always excepting the bar-rooms. There was one service in many of the churches, and in others the Sabbath-School children gave entertainments, and divided the contents of a Christmas-tree, furnished by their friends. The weather was fair, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Sergent FERRY, of the Third Precinct Police, yesterday arrested a woman named MARY A. GOODWIN, residing at No. 17 Union-place, on suspicion of having killed her own child. Coroner REDDING was called, and upon inquiry, learned that the child was a premature birth. CATHARINE RUSSELL, residing in the same house, was also arrested at the same time for a similar offence. This is also stated to have been a premature birth, and the body was placed in a pail and subsequently thrown into the water-closet. Coroner REDDING will investigate the case to day.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A man named RICHARD COADY was boiling distill-house swill a few days ago at his house in Steuben-street, near Park-avenue, when the cover to the kettle containing the swill was forced off, and the room filled with steam. A son of Mr. COADY named JOHN, 4 years old, inhaled some of the steam and died from the injuries sustained thereby on Saturday last. The father, though badly injured, it is expected will recover.

FIRE AND ROBBERY.—At 9 o'clock on Saturday night the house of JOHN C. MATHEWS, on Warren-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss on house, $1,600; on furniture, $400, with only partial insurance. A house adjoining, occupied by Mr. ALSTON, was slightly damaged. Insured. At this fire Captain POWERS, of the Fourth Precinct, caught two men, named THOMAS CLUELAN and ROGER DOUGHERTY, in the act of stealing. They were committed to the Ninth Precinct cells to await examination.

RUM'S DOINGS.—On Saturday afternoon an Irishman, named SAMUEL WHITLOCK, was found dead, by the Police, in a shanty in the open block bounded by South Fourth and Fifth streets and Ninth and Tenth streets. Coroner SNELL took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-day. It is supposed that death was the natural termination of a hard spree.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night last, the house of T. W. HOWELL, on Bushwick avenue, was entered by thieves, and property valued at $175 stolen.

[Advertisement.]

It is quite evident that a man cannot give *knocks* without making a *hit*, hence it follows that he who receives *knocks* must acknowledge a "*hit*." A fair illustration of these facts may be witnessed any day this week at No. 212 Broadway. Gentlemen receive KNOX, (hats,) and everybody knows that all the KNOX styles are great "*hits*." In fact, that famous maker of hats has *hits* indicated by his very name, and he has only to announce a new style of hats for gentlemen to crowd his store with eager fashionables. The store at No. 212 Broadway is the place where we shall purchase presents for our masculine friends. It is hardly necessary to add that our intention is not peculiar.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water-closet is a sure cure and preventive of piles. It is used in every family, carried by every land traveler, and sent out as a necessity and a luxury in every ocean and river steamer. The only dépôt of the discoverer and manufacturer is No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists. Be sure that each sheet has GAYETTY's name water-marked in it, and that his autograph, "JAS. C. GAYETTY," is written on each package.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—It is useless to describe the tortures of Spasmodic Asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know full well what it is. JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY, prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston, has seldom failed to afford immediate relief, even in the most severe cases, and frequently it has effected a permanent cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS never fail in curing costiveness; this distressing state of the body never returns when cured by these unequaled Pills, while it is well-known all other remedies relieves only for the moment, and must be continually used. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!
English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

ONE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE, ONE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE, AND ONE METHOD OF CURE.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS prove the unity of the first, the second, and the third propositions. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street; 25 cents a box, and the half-box, (sugar-coated,) 13 cents.

[Advertisement.]

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DORLEN & SHAFFER, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 27—A. M.

The Stock Exchange closed on Friday, on the eve of the Holidays, with marked firmness in prices, and the prevailing temper of the Street appeared to favor an upward movement for the advent of the new Year. This feeling was considerably helped on Friday by the English financial news telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, where the Galway steamer of December 9 had arrived. The reduction of the rates of discount at the Bank of England from 3 to 2½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, is construed as a mark of confidence in the Court of Directors in the political condition of Europe, and the steady and favorable movement of British Trade through at least the early months of 1859. This step will undoubtedly strengthen the Cotton interest at Manchester, where the scale of consumption is already very large, and this in turn will facilitate our own trade to place the present heavy crop to unusual advantage. It would, perhaps, be premature to anticipate that the English Grain trade will be so far promoted by the increased manufacturing activity as to create a better demand, at improved prices, for American Breadstuffs; but, looking back to what has occurred in years past under similar circumstances, such a result is not altogether improbable.

The speculative dullness on the Stock Exchange through the week, which closed with the early and only session of the Brokers on Friday, were mostly controlled by two or three of the Western Road Stocks, which for several days exhibited unusual weakness, and were sold at the lowest prices of the season, for the *Bear* account, with much freedom. The pressure to sell carried Galena down to 70 ℔ cent.; Rock Island to 57½, and Illinois Central to 65½, the Bonds of the latter being also put out on contract as low as 84 ℔ cent. During this time the old and steady dividend-paying Stocks, without suffering materially in price, were made quite dull, and some new contracts were pressed in New-York Central and Panama, and also in Missouri Sixes. But with the lowest prices in the Western Stocks came the general turn for the better, resulting thus far, in an advance of 1@1½ ℔ cent., and a rising tendency at the close. The recovery in Illinois Central Bonds was 4 ℔ cent., leaving still about 3½ ℔ cent. to be added to place the price where the Bonds were in demand less than a fortnight ago, to wit: at 91½@92 ℔ cent. The majority of the jobbers at the Board, and the speculators of the ante-room, (or of the curbstone, as they are sometimes designated,) are still with the *Bear* account, but several parties shifted to the opposite account during the week, and the *Bulls*, at the close, displayed the most spirit in bidding for large lines of New-York Central, Panama, Missouris, Illinois Central, Rock Island, &c., which were not supplied. The Commission Brokers, who have been complaining for some weeks past of the absence of outside orders, seem to have more to do as the month draws to a close, and some of them anticipate a more decided revival of orders when the half-yearly dividends of the 1st January are paid in. The regular 6 ℔ cent. dividend on Panama will be declared soon after the 1st, reducing the present market cost of the Stock to about 115½ ℔ cent., and the regular 4 ℔ cent. dividend of the New-York Central will be declared the first week in February, reducing the present market cost to about 80 ℔ cent. The leading speculators in both, however, anticipate a further rise nearly or quite equal to the dividends, in the meantime, from the improved feeling in the market after the New-Year. All the State dividends are payable on Monday, 3d January, and the Federal Treasury will pay at the same time on $35,000,000 of the Public Debt of the United States, (including four months on the New Loan,) equal to a disbursement of about $900,000, of which more than three-fourths will be made at New-York. The following is the general

☞ COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104⅛@104⅛ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	83⅞@83¼@84⅛
New-York and Erie	17⅛@16¾@17
Reading	51⅞@51⅛@52@51⅜
Rock Island	60⅞@57⅞@59⅛
Michigan Southern	20@20⅛
Michigan Southern preferred	47⅛@48
Michigan Central	49⅛@53
Toledo	31⅛@31⅛@31⅞
Galena	71⅞@70@71⅛
Illinois Central	71⅞@65⅛@67@66
Pacific Mail	90⅛@90⅞
Panama	119⅞@121⅛
Missouris	89⅛@89⅞@89⅛
Virginias	97⅞@98
Tennessees	94@94⅛
La Crosse Bonds	24⅞@23⅞@26⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	89@84@88
California Sevens	91⅛@91⅞

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows more improvement in the Export clearances than in the Import entries, though both continue moderate. The signs of a large importation for the Spring business are slow in making their appearance, and we find that a portion of the Foreign Dry Goods interest discourage the opinion that the movement will be heavy, as compared with 1856, while it will, of course, go very considerably ahead of last January and February. The entries of last week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $2,322,009, as against $1,783,645 same week last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,137,713, against $1,033,346 same week last year. The Specie Export is $676,516—exclusive of $55,000 by the Bremen steamer of Saturday week, which was embraced in our last summary. Same week last December, $2,676,295. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $6,008,398, against $6,235,916 at the close of the previous week. The interior Gold exchanges are still against the City with the South and Southwest, though not so heavily so as the preceding two or three weeks, while some further parcels of Gold have probably come in from the near cities. The Bank average of Specie, on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, and which stood last Monday $26,608,877, will probably fall to about twenty-six millions. The export demand for bar Gold, notwithstanding the extreme rates maintained for bills on London, 109½@109¾, is but moderate, while another supply of $1,500,000 is nearly due from California. The market for Money undergoes little or no variation, and although some of the Banks are disposed to put up their lines with long date bills, in the absence of short acceptances, and of demand from the Brokers, we hear of no important additions to the Loans and Discounts. The shopping trade for the Holidays is unusually active, and the City retailers are having a much better time than last season, when the first shock of the crisis had not been recovered from.

According to the monthly summary of the Custom-house movement, made up to 1st December, and published a few days since, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, from 1st January, were

from 1st January, were	$137,321,000
Add three weeks in December	7,214,553
Total to date	$144,535,553
Against same time, 1857	215,511,856
Decrease this season	$70,976,303

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reëxported from Jan. 1	$55,265,000
Add three weeks in December	2,858,126
Total to date	$58,123,126
Against same time, 1857	73,261,930
Decrease this season	$15,138,804

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to 1st December	$24,103,000
Add in December	1,843,930
Total to date	$25,946,930
Against same time in 1857	44,542,058
Decrease this season	$18,595,138

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Gold and Silver at the port of New-York, from 1st January last to the present date, are:

From California		$32,272,442
Europe, Mexico, &c.		2,200,000
Together		$34,472,442
Against 1857, to date:		
From California	$32,214,301	
From Europe, &c.	12,211,000—	$44,425,301
Decrease this year		$9,952,859

The Coal tonnage over the Reading Road last week was 37,448 tons, against 23,932 tons same week last season. The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday says of the trade:

> The trade by Canal has ceased, although we have not received the full report for the year. The Railroad lost for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 166,961 tons—the Canal will gain in round numbers 48,000 tons—making a loss of 118,961 tons in the trade this year. The Railroad for this month will increase about 20,000 tons on the corresponding month of last year, which would reduce the actual loss for the year to about 100 000 tons from the Schuylkill Coal Region. This exhibits a more favorable state of the trade than we anticipated in July last as regards quantity.
>
> The trade sums up as follows this week, showing a large increase over the corresponding week last year. This is owing in a great measure to the favorable state of rail transportation this season. So far we have not had a single snow sufficient to interrupt transportation one hour:

	1857.	1858.	Dec.	Inc.
Schuylkill—Railroad	21,598	37,448	—	15,850
Schuylkill—Canal	1,424	4,951	—	8,517
Lehigh Railroad	8,905	13,488	—	4,543
Lehigh Canal	—	200	—	200
Scranton—North	3,186	2,667	519	—
Scranton—South	3,782	11,591	—	7,809
Total	38,905	70,305	519	31,919

The same paper reports the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western (or Scranton) trade as follows:

For week ending on Saturday last:	Week.	Total.
Shipped North	2,667 08	140,824 05
Shipped South	11,590 14	520,156 13
Total,	14,258 02	660,980 18
Shipments to same period last year:	Week.	Total.
Shipped North	3,185 18	188,302 17
Shipped South	3,781 17	291,398 02
Total,	6 967 15	479,700 19

The following report is from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday:

> The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company makes the following exhibit of the business operations of the Company for the month of November, as compared with the receipts of the same month last year:

From freight	$59,611	
From passengers	60,018	
From mail	4,482	
From rent of road	5,500	
From miscellaneous	150—	$129,762
Earnings in same month last year		128,559
Increase		1,202
The expenses in November were as follows, viz.:		
Station expenses	$8,522	
Cost of running	23,373	
Maintenance of machinery	16,447	
Maintenance of way	25,204	
General expenses	9.113—	$82,671
Expenses in same month last year		72,221
Increase		$10,450
Net earnings in November, 1858		$47,090
Net earnings in November, 1857		56,338

A passenger by the California overland route furnishes the St. Louis *Democrat* with the following particulars of the new gold discoveries on the Gila River:

> "Mr. BEARDSLEE informs us that the Gila gold mines are as rich as any in California. While journeying along he would halt and try his luck for a few moments at a time. He exhibited to us several pieces of gold about the size of coffee grains, as the result of his experiments with the sand. He says that such is the character of the Gila gold mines, that but very little dust is got by anybody, but that the washings result in the discovery of small lumps. In the mountains, about 60 miles from the Gila, two or three new leads have been discovered, exceedingly rich, but which cannot be worked for want of materials. The parties that discovered them are waiting the arrival of suitable implements, which they are anxiously looking for daily. Provisions are yet very scarce. The miners, as a general thing, take small quantities of flour, coffee and corn with them in a sack which they carry around the waist, as they travel on foot or mule-back, as circumstances will permit, from point to point. Mr. BEARDSLEE met with four miners, who said they had made $50 each week for the last two weeks; one made $100 in a week. Several reported they had made from $8 to $10 a day, while the general average was said to be from $4 to $6 a day."

The Cleveland *Herald* reports that:

> "The steamers *City of Buffalo* and *Western Metropolis* are to form a line between Cleveland and Buffalo the coming season, leaving each city at 8 o'clock in the evening. They will form a part of the great through line between Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New-York; and that the Southern Michigan, Cleveland and Toledo Roads, the Columbus Road, and the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Road, will concentrate their passengers at this point with direct reference to this line of boats, thus giving Eastern passengers a choice of conveyance to Buffalo. A company of capitalists abroad have taken the enterprize in hand, which, if properly carried out, cannot fail to be popular and profitable."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 24.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 2,500 bales, at firmer, but not higher rates. Sales of the week, 27,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 39,500 bales, against 20,500 in the same week last year. Receipts at the port ahead of last year, 125,500 bales. Stock, 132,500 bales. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unaltered.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 24.

Sales of Cotton to-day, 3,000 bales at unchanged rates. The market closed quiet.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Arabia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Dec. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
Pacific	Dec. 30	New-York	Galway.
Kangaroo	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	Southam'n
Weser	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Circassian	Dec. 9	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
America	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Dec. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior	Dec. 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Jan. 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Mr. Lester, Miss Kate Lester, Mr. Ridding, Mrs. Martha Barlow, Mrs. Moas, Mr. Stenson and lady, Wm. Fielding, Mr. Welch, Capt. Davis, Mr. Watts, Mr. Clarke, H. A. Mathews, Mr. Patterson, James Malcolm, John Tummrey, Mr. Botaro, Mr. Marzoni, Mrs. Bell and 2 children, Mr. Moore and lady, and 117 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Dr. Cobb and daughter, L. C. Taber, H. Henson, L. Bassini, W. Burke, Mrs. C. Odlam and daughter, C. Claflin, M. A. Hyatt, R. H. Ludlow, G. Thompson, C. Owen, W. P. Hale, lady and 2 servants, Ashur Hazell and lady, Capt. Tinkham and lady, J. C. Marsh, P. Avenir, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—W. M. Fish, J. D. Blanchard, lady and child, Tobt. Seaton, Capt. F. D. Mitchell, A. Spencer, A. Armstrong, W. Taylor, and 13 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon rises... 0 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 13 | Gov. Island. 2 02 | Hell Gate.... 3 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Karnak, Brownless, Liverpool Dec. 4, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Has had continued heavy westerly gales the entire passage; had to lie to for 80 hours. 21st, lat. 43 26, lon. 59 28, saw steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool. The K. is intended to ply between this port, Havana, and Nassau, N. P.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Saml. L. Mitchill & Son.

Ship Caravan, Sands, Liverpool Nov. 11, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Sld. in co. with ship Ellen Austin, for New-York, saw her in the Channel, on the 13th. No date, lat. 48 N., lon. 29 30 W., spoke ship Edward O'Brien, from John for Liverpool, with loss of rudder—could not learn when she lost it; wanted no assistance. No date, lat. 48 11, lon. 35 50, spoke ship Dreadnought, hence for Liverpool. Same time, saw one of the Black Ball line, bd. E. 23d inst., 80 miles E. S. E., of Sandy Hook, saw a derelict vessel—saw a schooner going to her.

Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo Dec. 5, and Inagua 10th, with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels in either port.

Brig Argentin, (Br.,) Tuzo, Turk's Island, Dec. 14, with salt to McCall & Frith. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Best, Parker, Cape Hatteras 8 ds., with grain to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Charles Henry, Hallock, Portland, Me., 7 ds., with heading to order.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Isabel, Eldridge, Norfolk 7 ds., grain to order.

Schr. Enchantress, Evans, Newburyport, for Baltimore.

WIND—During the day, N.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 26.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br., screw) Jeffrey, Liverpool Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Experienced heavy gales from westward nearly the entire passage. Arrived off the battery at 4:40 P. M.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Curlew, Ayre, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Dawn, Wood, Fairhaven, with mdse.

Ship Dictator, Zerega, Boston Dec. 24, in ballast to C. H. Green. Passed Boston Light at 12 M., and anchored at Chatham at 6 P. M., making the distance of 74 miles in 6 hours; got under way at 8 A. M., 25th, and passed Hell-gate at 8:30 A.M., 26th, made fast to a pier at Brooklyn at 9:30—having been towed from Boston to Hell-Gate in 30½ hours, towing time, by the steamtug W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

Ship Casilda, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Hicks & Bell. Experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c. Nov. 29, lat. 42 04, lon. —, spoke ship Lawrence, Webster, from Liverpool for New-York. Dec. 7, lat. 41 02, spoke ship Mary Washington, from Liverpool, bd. W. Dec. 6, lat. 41 05, passed the wreck of what appeared to be a herm. brig; she was waterlogged, and had nothing but a portion of her lower masts standing, with her yard cockbill.

Brig Ocean Wave, Morton, Bonaire 22 ds., with salt to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Brig America, (of Salem,) Robbins, Alexandria 9 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Brig Roan, Wallace, Boston 3 ds., with lath.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Crosby, Eastport 8 ds., with lath, to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Richard Bulwinkle, French, Rockland 12 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Ship Mercury, (Fr.,) Havre, Nov. 1, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. When 6 days out was in long. 32 30, since which time has experienced a succession of westerly gales from W. to N. N. W. Had 5 deaths and 2 births on the passage. Nov. 8, lat. 46 55, long. 33 10, saw a ship bound east showing a white signal with C. C. in the centre. Nov. 9, lat. 45 56, lon. 33 38 exchanged longitude with ship Windermere, of Boston, bound east. Dec. 24, off Nantucket Shoals, saw a black ship with a white streak around her. Was towed into Quarantine this evening by steamtug Screamer, where she anchored.

Schr. William Gregory, of Rockland, Bucklin, Rockland 10 ds., with lime, bound to Savannah, put into this port for repairs, having on the 22d inst., in lat. 40 and long. 79 20, at 3 P. M., during a heavy gale from S. to N. W., shipped a sea which swept the decks, broke foreboom, stove bulwarks, tore the foresail to pieces and done other damage.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. T. F. Cummings, Jones, Providence, in ballast to master.

Schr. Eleanor, (Br.,) Ryan, Halifax 6 ds., with fish to Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Ann and Susan Vanderbilt, Providence, in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Lake, Young, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Margaret Ann, ——, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—During the day W. S. W.; wind at 10 P. M. S., with hail and rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah. Ships Shakespeare, (Brem.,) Fletcher, Melbourne; Agnes Leeds, Watts, New-Orleans. Brig Devonshire, (Br.,) Masters, Bermuda. Schr. Nightingale, Martin, Barbadoes.

On Sunday steamships Washington, Eldredge, San Juan (Nic.); James Adger, Adams, for Charleston; ship Plutarch, Barker, for Antwerp.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec 26—Arr. ships Gertrude, Hallett, Calcutta; Ben Bolt, Loring, Cronstadt; Berkshire, Williams, New-Orleans; bark Howland, Clifford, Malaga; schr. Geo. Prescott, Brown, Jeremie. The brig J. W. Havener, Small, New-York for Boston, went ashore Friday night on the backside of South Wellfleet. She is high and dry.

NEWPORT, Dec. 25—schr. Justice, Elizabethport for Wareham; sloops W. D. Manquin, Russell, Taunton, for New-York; W. H. Bowen, Holloch, for New-York for Providence; Henry, Ashford, Port Ewen for Warren; Helen, Nolden, Providence; Resolution, Lewis, Neckford. Sld—Bark Aerial, Taylor, Boston; schrs. Sea Flower, Wells, from New-York for Providence; Angler, Besse, from New-York for Wareham; Georgiana, Teels, from Elizabethport for Boston; M. Hildreth, Providence for Sag Harbor; Phenix, Littlefield, Providence for Stonington; Robert B. Smith, Kelley, Nantucket for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Henry Clay, arrived on Friday evening from Liverpool, had 275 steerage passengers, and reports having experienced very heavy gales and extremely cold weather the entire passage. Some of the crew are frostbitten. Had two deaths and 1 birth on the passage. Took a pilot on the 23d, off Long Island, from boat Washington.

Spoken, &c.

Faustina—brig, from New-York for Cienfuegos, Dec. 21, lat. 38, lon. 73 20.

Golden Rule—bark, bd. S., Dec. 23, lat. 38 30, [illegible]. Same time, a barkantine, bd. S.

Ocean Isle—Br. brig, from Jamaica, bound into [illegible] to load for Philadelphia, with all the crew sick, [illegible] off Inagua.

Foreign Ports.

SHIELDS, Dec. 5th—sailed barkantine Cl[illegible], of New-York, for Aden. In port ships Champion, for Boston, to sail 8th; Hartford, for New-York, about the 20th.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
CORNER OF ATLANTIC AND CLINTON STS.

The seventh lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lecture Committee.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PARIS, PER STEAMER,
23 CASES OF HEAD-DRESSES,
ORIENTAL TURBANS, COIFFURES, &c.,
COMPOSED OF EVERY STYLE AND THE MOST COSTLY [illegible]
ADAPTED FOR BALL, PARTY AND FULL DRESS,
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY SPECIALLY SUITED FOR
THEATRICAL AND STAGE COSTUMES,
REAL OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPPED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.
EMERALDS, PEARLS,
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FLOWERS OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE HUE, SHADE AND COLOR,
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IN SEPARATE
PARISIAN-MADE BOXES,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS AND NEW YEAR'S OFFERINGS,
THE WHOLE, IN AMOUNT, EXCEEDING IN VALUE
NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
These goods were ordered by one of our most distinguished importing houses.
BUT CAME TOO LATE FOR THEIR TRADE,
JUST IN GOOD TIME FOR OUR WANTS.
WE ARE ALWAYS READY,
ALWAYS IN SEASON FOR GOODS,
When we can buy them to sell to our customers at
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
These goods have been transferred to us direct from steamer now at Boston, at a discount of 70 per cent.
We therefore are enabled to offer them to the public at
ONE-THIRD THEIR ORIGINAL COST IN PARIS.
We have divided them into four lots, as follows:
Lot No. 1.—In this assortment there are 500, at $7 50, Original cost $22 50.
Lot No. 2.—In this assortment there are 400, at $5, Original cost $15.
Lot No. 3.—In this assortment there are 560, at $3 50, Original cost $10.
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Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Broadway and near-by trade, are invited to call and examine the goods and the prices
WHOLESALE BUYERS SOLICITED.
These goods must be sold at any price, at any sacrifice, before the 31st of the present month,
WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO THEIR VALUE.
As on and after the 1st of January the ribbon trade requires our exclusive and sole attention. Included in this shipment, and belonging to the same purchase, we are enabled to offer
300 boxes of costly feathers, marabout, real ostrich, &c.,
of all colors, shades and qualities.
These goods are assorted in "job lots," one dozen in each lot, and are offered at
$6 PER DOZEN.
This property is worth, and originally cost, $18.
The attention of wholesale bonnet and children's hat manufacturers, straw-houses, &c., &c., is specially directed to these goods, the rarest and most extensive offering of the kind
EVER PRESENTED TO THE NEW-YORK MARKET.
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